PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c. &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,123—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1897.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* PENINSULAR	5192	W. A. Wheler	9th Octr.
B.I. BRITANIA	6525	J. I. Parfitt	16th „
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	23rd „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th „
M* CARTHAGE	5780	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.I. EGYPT	5000	R. F. Briscoe	13th „
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	20th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5192	W. A. Wheler	27th „
M* CARTHAGE	5780	W. J. Nantes	4th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	11th
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	18th „
B.I. CALEDONIA	755	W. B. Andrews	25th „

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamer for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,000	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

J. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,292	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	DeMaubeuge	5,707	21st Oct., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SONS,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest en route.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,698 tons, on the 12th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 14th Oct., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 22nd Oct.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 14th Oct.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 9th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 24th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th October, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay FrancoisJoseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody and interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 3,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

FOR SALE.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.

TOOLS AND STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AND SCRAP BRASS AND TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 13th October, 1897, for the purchase of—

21 Lots of TOOLS and MACHINERY and SCRAP BRASS, Now lying ready for inspection at the Company's General Store Depot, Parel, Bombay.

2. Tender forms must be obtained from the undersigned, and sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

3. The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,

ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th September, 1897.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA Crop of the Forests of the Southern Circle, Bombay, for 1897-98.

Tenders must be written in English, specify the rate offered per khandi of 700 lbs. weight, must be contained in Sealed Envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for the Purchase of Hardas," and must reach the Undersigned on or before the 8th November, 1897, (before 5 P.M. Madras time).

Each Tender shall be accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 1,000 [deposited, as caution money, by the Tenderer, in the Government Treasury most convenient to him] duly passed by the Treasury Officer concerned, or by the Accountant-General, Bombay or Madras. No Tender will be accepted that is unaccompanied by such receipt.

In the event of the person, whose Tender is accepted, failing to carry out the terms of the sale, the caution money shall be forfeited to Government.

Further particulars regarding terms of sale, etc., can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

W. G. BETHAM,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Belgaum, 4th October, 1897.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year,

Apply to

Dr. GLOËL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEKLY EXPRESS FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN carrying the OVERLAND MAILS, leaves Bombay Victoria Terminus weekly about five hours after the Mail Steamer is signalled and for convenience of passengers proceeding in the direction of Calcutta, arrangements have been made for a Special Service of through carriages to be attached to this train, which will perform the journey from Bombay to Calcutta in about 40 hours, making short halts only at principal Stations.

First-class passengers only with their servants, 3rd class, and luggage, are carried by the train commencing with the first Weekly Express Train in October; a dining Car will be provided in which meals and other refreshments will be served, at reasonable rates.

FARES—

Bombay to Calcutta Rs. 100, including use of the dining Car.
Bombay to other Stations at which the train stops ordinary rates.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of the Special Service by the Weekly Express are requested to notify their intention to the Purser on board the Steamer before reaching Aden, so that advice by wire may be sent to Bombay.

Intending passengers by the Express should be particular to have their luggage all ready for landing immediately on arrival of the Steamer, so that no time may be lost in passing it ashore.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th September, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY OFFICERS' Mess, Kirkee, will not hold themselves responsible for any DEBTS that may be incurred by their MESSMAN.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN FOR H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION OF A NOTIFICATION FOR THE ISSUE OF PROMISSORY NOTES BY HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMEMT.

HIS EXCELLENCY the MINISTER to HIS HIGHNESS the NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT, with the sanction of His Highness the Nizam, desires to raise a LOAN of TWENTY-FIVE LAKHS of HALLI SICCA RUPEES, for State purposes, on the following conditions:—

2. Promissory Notes will be issued in the form annexed to this Notification.

3. The Loan will bear interest at 6 (six) per cent. per annum, and the interest will be paid at the end of every six months of the Fasli year, i. e. on the 31st Ardibehisht (April) and 30th Aban (October).

4. The principal will not be repayable before the 30th Aban 1346 Fasli (A. D. 1917).

TENDERS.

5. Tenders for the whole or part of the loan will be received at the office of the Accountant-General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, until midday on the 27th Azoor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897).

6. Tenders must be for Halli Sicca Rupees 500, or any multiple of Halli Sicca Rupees 500. They must be written in the form annexed and enclosed in sealed envelopes, bearing the superscription "Tender for Loan," written in clear characters.

7. The Tenders should clearly state at what rate per hundred rupees the tenderer engages to accept the Promissory Notes, and in stating this rate the amount should be distinctly given in rupees or rupees and annas; for instance, if the tenderer wishes to subscribe to the loan at the rate of Rs. 100, or Rs. 102 or Rs. 99 per cent., he should state the rate in figures and words: it is not sufficient to state that the Notes will be taken at par or two per cent. premium or one per cent. discount. If any person wishes to subscribe at different rates for different amounts the rates should be separately given for each amount, both in figures and words as above explained. Tenders which are not clearly expressed as above required will be considered as being at par.

8. Tenders must not contain a fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

DEPOSITS.

9. Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit. If the amount tendered for is less than one lakh, the deposit must be two per cent.; if the amount tendered be one lakh or upwards, the deposit must be one per cent.

10. The following will be accepted as deposits:—

1. Cash.
2. Receipts from any Treasury of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
3. Shares of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.
4. Treasury Bonds, His Highness the Nizam's Government.
5. Currency notes of the British Government.
6. Promissory Notes standing in the names of the tenderers.

NOTE.—Railway Shares, Treasury Bonds and Promissory Notes tendered as deposits should be endorsed over to the Accountant-General.

Deposits tendered in British Government rupees, will be accepted at the rate of British Government Rs. 100 to HalliSicca 120.

11. When a tender is accepted and an Allotment certificate is granted, the cash deposited may, if so desired, be regarded as part of the loan; but if the whole of a tender is not accepted, only so much of the deposit as may be in respect of the amount accepted, will be considered as part of the loan, and on this amount interest will be allowed from the date of opening of the tenders.

12. If an Allotment certificate is issued, and the total amount of the tender is not paid, the deposit accompanying such tender will be forfeited.

OPENING OF TENDERS.

13. His Excellency the Minister reserves the right to publish before the 27th Azoor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897) the minimum rate below which no tender will be accepted. But if this rate is not published, it will be reduced to writing under the signature of His Excellency, or any other officer who may be authorized by him in that behalf, and forwarded in a sealed cover to the Accountant-General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, before the opening of the tenders. This rate, however, will not be made known until some tender is refused on the ground that it is lower than this rate.

14. All tenders will be opened in public on the 27th Azoor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897) by the Accountant-General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, in his office at twelve o'clock noon.

15. Tenders at the minimum rate and at rates above the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate.

16. If the tenders offered at the lowest rate accepted exceed the amount available for issue, allotments will be made in proportion, but no note will be issued for less than Rs. 500.

CERTIFICATES OF ALLOTMENT.

17. As soon after the 27th Azoor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897) as may be possible, the Accountant-General will grant certificates in the names of the tenderers, stating the amount of the Promissory Notes to be issued to them, and list of such names will be hung up in the Central Treasury, the Accountant-General's Office, and the offices of the Talukadars of Districts, under His Highness' Government.

18. Every person in whose name an Allotment certificate has been issued, must pay at intervals of one month the amount allotted to him in three instalments, as follows:—

First instalment of rupees 35 per cent. on the 28th Dhye 1307 Fasli (22nd December, 1897).

Second instalment of rupees 35 per cent. on the 30th Bhymon 1307 Fasli (22nd January, 1898).

Third and remaining instalment on the 30th Isfandar 1307 Fasli (1st February 1898).

But the whole or part of any Allotment may be paid at any time after the receipt of the Allotment certificate before any instalment is actually due.

19. Any Allotment certificate may be exchanged by application to the Accountant General for certificates of equal aggregate value, each of which may be for a smaller amount.

20. The amount due for the Promissory Notes can be paid into the Central Treasury in the City or the District or Tahsil Treasuries, and receipts will be given to persons making such payments.

21. When the full amount of any Certificate of Allotment is paid up, the holder of such certificate may present the Treasury receipt and obtain a Promissory Note from the Accountant General. Each Note will be of the value of Rs 500, or a multiple of Rs. 500, and the interest thereon will be calculated at the rate of six per cent. from the 31st Ardibehisht 1307 Fasli, (4th April 1898), and the holder of the Note will also be entitled to the interest up to that date, or he may by paying interest at the above rate from 30th Aban 1306 Fasli 6th October 1897 to the dates on which he may have made payments, obtain Promissory Notes as above bearing interest from 30th Aban 1306 Fasli 6th October, 1897.

22. These Promissory Notes if deposited as security in any Court or Government office, will be regarded as a deposit made in cash.

FORM OF TENDER FOR LOAN.

I do hereby state, that, in accordance with the Notification published by His Highness the Nizam's Government regarding the issue of a loan bearing interest at the rate of per cent. per annum, I am willing to tender a sum of Rs. at the rate of Rs. under the terms and conditions set forth in the aforesaid Notification. I send herewith a sum of Rs. in the shape of as a deposit, and agree that in case my tender is accepted, I will pay into the Treasury the said sum of Rs. by instalments as follows:—

Please intimate the results of this tender to me at the following address:—

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE.

Hyderabad (Deccan Promissory Note Halli Sicca Rs. bearing interest at the rate of per cent. No. of 13 Fasli.

His Excellency the Minister to His Highness the Nizam's Government does hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of H. S. Rs. from as a loan, and for and on behalf of the Government promises that the said sum of H. S. Rs. will be repaid by His Highness the Nizam's Government to the said his heirs, executors or assigns, or to the person to whom this Promissory Note may be transferred by endorsement, after the year 1336 Fasli, on a date to be notified three months before the date of such repayment, and that up to that date interest at the rate of Rs. per cent. per annum shall be paid every half year, that is to say on the 31st Ardebehisht and 30th Aban in each Fasli year at , the said interest ceasing to be paid after the date above specified for the repayment of the said sum.

IMAD JUNG,
Financial Secretary, to His Highness the Nizam's Government.

CARTRIDGES LOADED ON THE FIELD SYSTEM

TRADE MARK.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

Prepare all Cartridges sent out by them on this system, and employ only the very best materials.

POWDER BY—CURTIS AND HARVEY,
PIGOU WILKS AND LAWRENCE,
SCHULTZE AND CO.
ELEY'S WADS AND CASES
SHOT FROM THE ABBEY CHILLED SHOT COMPANY.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SCHULTZE'S POWDER.

Per 100 .... Rs. 10
Per 1,000 .... „ 90

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

	Rs. a.
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA. By Sir H. H. JOHNSTON, K. C. B. With nearly Two Hundred Illustrations, and Six Maps	12 8
CONTENTS.—(1) The History of Nyassaland and British Central Africa generally. (2) A detailed description of the races and languages of British Central Africa. (3) Chapters on the European settlers and missionaries; the Fauna, the Flora, minerals, and scenery. (4) A chapter on the prospects of the country.	
WITH THE GREEKS IN THESSALY. By W. KINNAIRD ROSE, Reuter's Correspondent. With Plans and 23 Illustrations	2 0
A history of the operations in Thessaly by one whose brilliant despatches from the seat of war attracted universal attention.	
R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL. THE DOWNFALL OF PREMPEH. A Diary of Life with the Native Levy in Ashanti, 1895. By Colonel BADEN-POWELL. With 21 Illustrations and a Map	4 0
'A compact, faithful, most readable record of the campaign.'—*Daily News.* 'A bluff and vigorous narrative.'—*Glasgow Herald.*	
CAPTAIN HINDE. THE FALL OF THE CONGO ARABS. By SIDNEY L. HINDE. With Portraits and Plans	4 8
A graphic sketch of one of the most exciting and important episodes in the struggle for supremacy in Central Africa between the Arabs and their European rivals. Apart from the story of the campaign, Captain Hinde's book is mainly remarkable for the fulness with which he discusses the question of cannibalism. It is, indeed, the only connected narrative—in English at any rate—which has been published of this particular episode in African history.'—*Times.*	

BOLTON AND COMPANY

Beg to invite attention to the

NEW STOCK OF STORES AND PROVISIONS.

Imported from the best Houses in perfectly fresh condition.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS of all Kinds.

WINES AND SPIRITS
BEERS AND STOUTS
of the approved Brands only.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed .... £2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .... £3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .... £388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Authorized Capital .... £1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date .... £2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"A SOVEREIGN REMEDY"

FOR SORE EYES, CHAFED SKIN, PILES, INSECT BITES, STINGS, SCALDS, CUTS, SUNBURN, EARACHE, NEURALGIC and RHEUMATIC PAINS, THROAT COLDS, and SKIN AILMENTS generally, is

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

Large Pots, 13½d. each (English rate). Free from Animal Fat.

W. C. FITZGERALD, Chemist, Wellington, New Zealand, writes:—"It is without exception the best healing Ointment I ever used."

A CEYLON PLANTER writes:—"I used your Ointment myself, and for my estate coolies, who were much troubled with very ugly sores on their legs, and I know it to be a very valuable article."

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER,
AWARDED 76 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

LATHAM AND CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

RETAIL AGENT.—D. D. BARIA, Crawford Market.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAU

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	• COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	• • „
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	• • • „
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage. Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

LATHAM & CO., } Bunder Road, KARACHI.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE PATENT "MOVILLETTE" EYE GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface To adjust the eyeglass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eyeglass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	73,48,020	14,76,426	53,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,07,07,563

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled, whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD.,

TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS

BOMBAY.

RIDING BREECHES

CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES GIVING THE MAXIMUM OF FREEDOM AND COMFORT TO THE WEARER

DRILLS
CANTOONS
WHIPCORDS
BEDFORD CORDS
VELVET CORDS
CASHMERES
AND SILKS
For Racing.

PATTERNS AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds:—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Custom House in the Reporter General's Department, a few COPIES of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay for the official year 1896-97.

Price per Copy Rs. 4-8.

A. WOOD,
For Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce.
Bombay, 8th October, 1897.

WE herewith INFORM the PUBLIC that we are importing a heavy RED POWDER in kegs, to which article we have given the Name

GERMAN RED.

and that we CLAIM this name as our property. Anyone importing such red-powder under the above name will be prosecuted by us.

ppa J. G. TREFFTZ & SOHN.
Bombay Agency
A. FRANCKE.

KATNI LIME.

THE Best, Purest, Whitest and Cheapest LIME in India. Exclusively used by the authorities in Checking Plague in Bombay and Poona. Used by the Government and Public of India for the last twenty-four years. Unequalled in whitewashing, building and plastering. Unslaked delivered in Bombay in bags and freight paid at about Rs. 25 per ton. Agents Wanted.—H. F. COOK and SONS, Lime Works, Katni.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

DAY CLASSES.—The Classes in ENGINEERING and COTTON MANUFACTURE, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, 1897. Students are trained to become qualified workmen in addition to receiving instruction in Machine Drawing, Steam, Mechanics and other complementary subjects. The course of instruction lasts for 3 years.

EVENING CLASSES AND PUBLIC LECTURES.—A MACHINE DRAWING CLASS will be held to qualify candidates to take positions as DRAUGHTSMEN.

A Series of EVENING LECTURES on practical subjects will be given throughout the Session and these will be open to the PUBLIC.

The PROGRAMME of the Institute giving full particulars can be had from the Principal on forwarding 2 annas in Stamps.

C. N. WADIA,
Ag. Honorary Secretary.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..............Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy ....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LD.

શ્રી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ ઍન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June, 1897, of Rs. 50 per whole Share and Rs. 12½ per quarter Share (free of Income Tax), is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after SATURDAY, the 9th October, 1897, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.,
i.e., MULJI JETHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th October, 1897.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., No. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October, 1897, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the re-appointment of Hormusjee M. Chichgar, Esq., as a Director, he having vacated his seat in terms of Section 86 of the Articles of Association.
4. To appoint a Director in place of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from Monday, the 11th October, 1897, to Wednesday, the 20th October, 1897, both days inclusive.

[illegible] By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

PROSPECTUS.

[illegible] MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC competitive examination will [illegible] October, 1897, at the [illegible] EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES [illegible] Branch of the [illegible] Department of the Bombay [illegible]

[illegible] Grant Medical College, Bombay.
[illegible] Karachi.
Do. do. Mhow do. Mhow.
Do. do. Poona do. Poona.
Do. do. Nagpur do. Kamptee.

2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 17 and 19 years of age, of healthy constitution, physically fit for Military Service, and of good character. They will be required to produce certificates showing that they possess those qualifications.

NOTE.—For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., on any day, except Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, ETC.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office, Jhansi, upto noon on 22nd October, 1897, for the SUPPLY at the Jhansi Depot, of the Articles below noted, during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1898:—

I.—Oils comprising Castor, Cocoanut, Kerosine, Linseed Boiled and Raw, and Tallow and Cotton Waste.
II.—Miscellaneous Country Stores.
III.—Miscellaneous European Stores.
IV.—Stationery.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores and Stationery required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (I, II, III, IV,) and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) for the articles included under heading I, II, and III should accompany Tenders, and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany the Tender for stationery, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
A. WILLES,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 1st October, 1897.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made:—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.
20	Rs. 10 0 0
25	,, 11 0 8
30	,, 12 4 8
35	,, 13 12 0
40	,, 15 10 0

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1868 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1868 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy..................Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort,

NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum is declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1897, and is payable on and after the 16th day of October, 1897, at the Registered Office No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 1st day of October, 1897, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th October 1897, both days inclusive.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers,
Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ld.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBIRGA MILLS CO., LD.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at Shapoorwadi, Hyderabad (Deccan) on SATURDAY, the 16th October, 1897, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1896.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To Elect 2 Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To Appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year 1897.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th day of October, 1897, to the 31st day of October, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. SABAPATHI, & CO.,
P. Pro. S. E. CHENAI,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agents.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING)
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS AND INDIGENOUS STORES.

TENDRS are invited and will be received by the AGENT at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., Gun-fire, on TUESDAY the 12th October, 1897, for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE and COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS and INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1898, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, etc.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option, a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel, or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Acting Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1897.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, sole Agents.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the complete work is £2-12-6.

To be had from the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or orders can be registered by the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp- and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
11. 'Mayvns, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis as Pillar.
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.
THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.
KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O. D. & D.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi.
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS (Resumed).
THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
The Milky Way (Resumed).
The Glyph ≈≈≈
Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.
THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhmas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.
THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, an Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heavens box.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.
RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday."—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue à ce lourd volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a maintes reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier-Fevrier, '96.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEES;

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.........................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

GODESBERGER
MINERAL WATER.
H. M. THE QUEEN'S TABLE WATER.

The *Lancet* writes of Godesberger:—"It is a Natural Sparkling Table Water, peculiarly Soft to the Palate. It is Free from Organic Matter. It is an excellent Drink with Milk. It mixes well with Spirits."

Has all the Advantages of Soda Water without any of its Drawbacks.

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
16, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

Amoy.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Colombo.
Foochow.
Hamburg.
Hankow.
Hiogo.
Iloilo.
Lyons.
Manila.
Nagasaki.
New York.
Peking.
Penang.
Rangoon.
Saigon.
San Francisco.
Singapore.
Sourabaya.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND........... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... ,, 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years i my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.
MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.
SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA:—
LATHAM & CO., } Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 10,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death.				Sum Assured payable in		
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	61 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel, } BOMBAY.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
J. F. KUTHOKE.
E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
F. P. PEER.
MORENAS & Co.
JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.
C. D. DAMANIA.
H. D. MOOLAN.
M. P. BARIA.
PESTONJEE MANECKJEE
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

● Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by MR. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.

RESULTS OF 1896.

Net Premiums		£836,165
Profit—excluding Interest.	£84,800	
Interest on Investments ...	36,116	
		120,916
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	78,366	
		120,916

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS.
£4,363,174.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

	Premiums.	Reserve Funds.
1876	£240,739	£37,914
1886	482,110	376,412
1896	836,165	873,194

Insurances granted on all classes of risks in Bombay or the Mofussil. Surveys made and specifications of COTTON MILLS and other risks drawn up free of charge.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—3, Forbes Street.

WM. D. GRAHAM,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS:—
MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manger and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

NOW READY.

In Pamphlet Form
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANANDRAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,345
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	125
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	500	250	250	23	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	137½
Breule Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	225
Colaba	500	1,580	1,580	dvdRs15	305
East India	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,160
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvdRs50	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	136½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahova Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	200
Mehmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	68½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs2½	36½
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	160½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	200	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	[illegible]	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	87	200	all	12	200xd
Guzerat	..	[illegible]		10 dvd Rs65	1,120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad adv.	700	1,000	950	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	537
Anglo-Indian	1,310	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	616	1,000	1,500	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.16	760
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	585
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	[illegible]
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	740
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,715
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	780
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,000
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	560
Dooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2½	535xd
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	975
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	52½
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	210
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	365
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	660
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,300	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	56	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,555
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	505
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,080
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,200	250	250	dvdRs.71	220xd
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	150
Khatao Makunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	755xd
Leopold	3,000	100	100	dvdRs.10	250xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,080
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,300
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Maneckjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,445
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 6	121
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,170
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Oriental	5,720	625	625	dvd Rs20	320
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	880
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,225
Sassoon	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	950
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	840
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	197½
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	345
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.10	310
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	330
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	660
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	650
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	560
Venisbunker Lukhmichunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	[illegible]xd.
Victoria Mills	532	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	780
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	450	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,500	1,000	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	240
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	—	90
Back Bay Baths	300	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	120	100	12	142
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,450
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,825
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	dvd 3	68
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	400	5 pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,700
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,300	200	200	dvdRs10	210xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,100	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	1 pr. ct.	18
John Robert & Co.	1,300	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	185
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Marcks & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	170
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	[illegible]	12 pr. ct.	14
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	dvdRs20	[illegible]xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	10		
Treacher & Co.	2,000	100	20	6	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	10	12	158
Telephone Co.	9,300	151	10	dvdRs1	28xd

PRICES OF BULLION

Sovereigns	Rs. 15 8 6
Carolus	27
Mexican Dollars	..
Gold Five Franc Pieces	..
Bar Silver	70
Gold Leaf	24-12-6
Bar Gold, English (c.0 touch)	24-11
Bar Australian	24 9
Bar Bombay	24 8
Bar Paris	24

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced	97-0
Three-and-a-half per cent 1898	109-2
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	121
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1877	—
City of Paris Loan	—
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	106

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 3 17-32
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 17-32
Do. do.	3 Months' sight	1s. 3 19-32
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	......
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	......
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 3 21-32
Do. do	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 7-8
Pa. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 3 23-32
Do do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 [illegible]-16
[illegible]	3 Do. do.	......
[illegible]	6 Do. do.	166
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	......
Madras	At sight	......
Do.	30 days do.	......
China	30 days do.	......

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anemia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 5h. 42m. High water, 10-31m., 11-0a. Low water, 4-5m., 4-23a.
P. and O. s. s. Britannia, with English mails of the 25th ultimo, due to arrive, 4 a.m.
Concert, Colaba High School, 8-45 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

CRICKET.

B. B. and C. I. R. vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 5h. 41m. High water, 11-3m., 11-35a. Low water, 4-40m., 4-50a.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Portuguese Man-of-war Liberal entered the dock yesterday, and the steamers Pundua and Safari left it on Thursday and yesterday, respectively.

A TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered, under the auspices of the "Royal George" Degree Temple, I. O. G. T., on Monday, at 8 p.m., by Dr. D. R. Tata, at the Sea View Terraces, Colaba. Subject: "Medical view of the Alcohol Question." Open to the public.

KOLHAPUR RACES.—Owing to the re-appearance of plague at Poona and several other places, no one is allowed to come to Kolhapur unless he remains ten days in quarantine, imposed by the Kolhapur State. The races are, therefore, postponed till December next, in order that owners may not be put to inconvenience.

THE VURJEEVANDAS MADHOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of September, the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 1,021, among whom the number of new admissions was 533, belonging as classified as stated below:—Hindus 336, Mussulmans 78, Parsees 53, Christians 31, and other classes 35. The average daily attendance was 54·1.

BULK OIL.—The s. s. Murrea, 2,329 tons, Captain R. Halliday, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Batoum, has brought 4,500 tons of kerosine oil in bulk, for the Bulk Oil Installation Company. The steamer, which has anchored off the middle ground island, will be brought alongside the timber pier at Mody Bunder, and the oil will then be pumped out from the ship's hold into the reservoirs.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of a man, caste and name unknown, was found floating in the Port Trust basin, near the Mallet Bunder, on Thursday morning, by a Port Trust serang, named Shaik Ali. The police were informed, and had the body removed. It was in an advanced state of decomposition and was beyond recognition. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Bori Bunder, on view of the body, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

"WE WONT GO HOME TILL MORNING."—Mr. J. E. De Cruz, a pensioner, residing at Frere Road, Fort, has reported to the police that, on Wednesday evening, the wedding of his son was celebrated, and about 3 o'clock, the following morning, the party broke up, several of the guests remaining for the night. About 7 o'clock in the morning it was found that the clothing of five persons had been stolen, together with two watches and two silver chains, of the total value of Rs. 185-8.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	Arabesken	Budik.
Fantasia	The Goldbeetle's Soiree	King.
Polka	Friendship	Muth.
Waltzer	Immortellen	Gung'l.
Two Dances	Spanish and Slavonisch	Sarakowski.
Bavarian Artillery March		C. Carl.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, to hear the case of Maneckjee Pestonjee Makadum against his wife Maherbai, in which the petitioner sued for a divorce on the ground of the respondent's misconduct. Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. Dadysett appeared for the respondent. The case was heard *en camera* before his lordship and the following delegates:—Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhay Registrar, Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee J. Mody, Messrs. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, N. R. Ranina, Shapurjee Jivajee, D. R. Chichgar, P. N. Wadia, N. J. Antia, K. M. Shroff, and Dustoor D. R. Sanjana. After the examination of some witnesses, the suit was withdrawn at the instance of the petitioner's counsel.

FOUNDRY PROPERTY.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Mahomed Esmail Abdool Currim alias Moolchund Jetha, a noted character, with stealing a pair of shears, valued at Re. 1-8, belonging to Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Company, Iron Founders, of 1st Lane, Khetwady. The accused, it appears, had been for the last twelve months employed as a blacksmith in the complainant's foundry. On Friday evening last, the accused was leaving the premises of the foundry, when, on being searched by the gateman, a pair of shears was found concealed in his umbrella. The gateman handed over the accused to a police ramoosee on duty at the mill premises, who allowed him to escape. Since then the whereabouts of the accused could not be traced until early on Wednesday morning, when a policeman on duty at Soortee Street arrested the accused on suspicion at Duncan Road with a wooden chair on his head. As the man could not give a satisfactory explanation as to where he had obtained the chair from, the policeman placed him before Inspector Walton, and on an inquiry ascertained that on Tuesday night one Shaik Hoosein Shaik Madura, a stable-keeper, placed the chair in front of his stable, whence it was stolen by the accused. The accused, against whom stood a record of one previous conviction for eighteen months, was sentenced by the magistrate to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour. Immediately after the disposal of the case, the accused was again placed before the same magistrate on a charge of stealing the chair, and was sentenced to a further term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT FANASWADY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances touching the death of a Hindoo lad, named Shripatti Gunnoo, aged five years, son of a labourer, residing in an oart at Fanaswady, who died in the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo, from gun-shot wounds. The shot was alleged to have been fired by one Ladoo Govind, an employe in the Arms and Ammunition Department, Army and Navy Co-operative Society. The charge against Ladoo was enquired into by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, who discharged the accused some days ago, as the evidence adduced against the man was not conclusive. Mr. Joseph Dias, House Surgeon to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, deposed before the coroner that on admission the deceased had a gunshot wound about two inches below the right shoulder blade, and another on the left side of the abdomen in front and below the 9th rib, from which a small portion of omentum was found protruding. He had also a penetrating gunshot wound on the inner side of the left thigh, about two inches above knee-joint; a bullet which had passed through this wound and lodged on the outer side of the thigh could be felt and was extracted by the House Surgeon. On admission, the deceased was suffering from a great deal of shock, his face was expressive of anxiety and distress, he was faint and restless, and the pulse small and thready. There was considerable bleeding from the wound below the shoulder blade, there being no other marks of injury on the body. His condition gradually grew worse, and he died at 12-40 p.m., on the same day. An autopsy of the body was made about five hours after death; but no other injury on the body except the wounds noted above could be found. On opening the chest, the lungs and heart were found to be healthy. The ninth rib on the right side was fractured at the seat of the wound, the bullet having passed through the liver and towards the left side of the abdomen in front, and below the ninth rib on that side, where it had made its exit. The abdominal cavity was found full of blood, which the witness traced to the wound in the liver. The stomach and other organs of the body were found healthy. On opening the left thigh, the witness found the bullet had passed through the muscles, the thigh bone not having been fractured. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the cause of death was internal haemorrhage from the gunshot wound of the liver. The witness produced the bullet extracted from the thigh. From the nature of the wounds the witness was of opinion that the shot must have been fired from an elevation, and come from a good height. He thought the bullet, when it struck the deceased, was pretty well spent. After the evidence of several witnesses, most of whom had been examined before the magistrate, was recorded, the coroner briefly summed up the evidence and the jury brought in an open verdict.

THE MILL INDUSTRY.

STRIKE OF OPERATIVES.

ON Thursday, about noon, two hundred operatives of the Indo-China Mill at Sewree struck work in consequence of a reduction made in their wages. They saw the agents of the mill, but finding that they would not agree to their proposal, the strikers left the mill premises and returned to their houses quietly. Special police arrangements have been made to prevent any breach of the peace.—About one hundred hands of the carding department of the Victoria Mill at Gamdevi Road, struck work the same day, on account of the daily bhatta having been stopped since the 1st instant. The strikers threatened to assault the jobbers for bringing new men to work.—Three hundred out of four hundred operatives of the Star of India Mill, who had gone on strike on Wednesday morning, returned to work on Thursday.—One hundred out of two hundred operatives of the Luckhmidas Khimji Mill also resumed work on Thursday morning.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

130,97—Payne 1 and S—Trimback Gungadhur Ranade vs The Union Mills Co, Ld—Wadia and G.
[illegible],97—In person—Kadlin Sawbaran vs Karson Dharsey—F P Pavri. Part heard.
207,97—Payne G and S—Trimback Gungadhar Ranade vs Bhagwandas Moolchand and another—Wadia and G and Ardeshir H and D.
297,97—Ardeshir H and D—The Standard Mills Co Ld vs Trimback Gungadhar Ranade—Payne G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

1,97—Brown and M—Messrs Nelson Doakin and Co and another vs The s s Gorse[illegible] and others—Craigie L and O.
192,97—Craigie L and O—Societa General Mercantile vs J Stanley Smith and another—Smetham B and N.
180,97—Dashtary and F—Govind Dashrat vs Damodar Jugoonath and another—Ma[illegible] and R.
181,97—Jehangir and S—Bai Heli Mibai and another vs Ibrahim bin Baloo Miya Hunookar and others—Sorabjee and J.
297,97—In person—Veera Doola vs Sir Edward Ezra Abdoola Sassoon and others—Brown and M.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A BRAHMIN INCITING RESISTENCE TO GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY.

IMPERATRIX VS. GOVIND VINAYEK APTE.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. H. O. Brooke, first-class Magistrate of Kolaba District, who, in February last, convicted the accused of abetting commission of offence by more than ten persons under section 117 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to one year's simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 200, or in default three months further simple imprisonment. Mr. M. R. Bodas appeared for the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. On appeal by the accused, Mr. J. B. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Thana, had dismissed the appeal from Mr. Brooke's decision.

Mr. Brooke, in his finding in the case, stated that the substance of the charge on which the accused had been tried was that, in a speech made to about 3,000 persons assembled near the village of Boria on the 18th December last, he incited the crowd to tap toddy-trees and to cut wood in Government Forest without permission from the authorities, to rescue persons caught by Government officers, and to assault officers who interfered to stop or arrest the perpetrators. The only undisputed part of the case was that some thousands of people, Brahmins, Marathas, Agris, Kathkaris, Thakurs, Mhrs, and of other castes mustered at Boria on the 18th December, and listened to a long harangue from the accused. The points or heads of the speech delivered by the accused were, according to the police and other witnesses for the prosecution:—

1. That a petition had been sent to the Collector demanding redress of grievances. 2. That the petition had not been answered by the Collector, who had probably thrown it into the waste-paper basket. 3. That the people should, therefore, without more ado, help themselves to as much toddy and wood as they wanted without permission from the authorities. 4. That if police, or Forest, or other Government officers interfered, the people should assault them in a body, and also rescue any of their number who might fall into their hands. 5. That the people should pay no revenue and combine to abstain from drink. According to the accused and the witnesses for the defence, the speech was occupied with three topics only, namely temperance, union, and religion, and did not so much as refer to Forest, Abkari, or revenue matters. Mr. Brooke remarked that the accused, a Brahmin, was for a month or more before his arrest going to and fro, and walking up and down throughout Pen and Panwell; and his object might be described, without travelling beyond the evidence, as being to rouse the villagers to the point of demanding or enforcing concessions from Government in time of famine. He stated in his examination that he is a resident of Bombay, and he was undoubtedly a stranger to the Kolaba District. The entries in the diary, however, and the other papers found on him shewed that he was accredited to the local Brahmins, with whom he was working hand in hand, and that mass meetings of the people at Galsunda, Chikhla, and elsewhere were being busily promoted by himself and his friends for the furtherance of their objects. The mass meeting at Boria was an incident in this agitation. Now, there could be no doubt, Mr. Brooke said, that the people, not only in the villages included in the accused's plan of compaign, but wherever Brahminical influence could be brought to bear, had been induced to identify the accused's cause with their own, and that there was only too much ground for the complaint of the prosecution that the efforts of the police in the case had been largely foiled by a conspiracy to befriend the accused. The accused was the only speaker in the meeting until later in the afternoon, Sathe, the Famine agent of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, arrived. The Magistrate found that the accused did incite the crowd at Boria on the 18th December to do the acts recited in the charge, and sentenced him as mentioned above, remarking:—"It is a most serious offence for an educated man to use his influence and abilities to influence the rude and illiterate against law and constituted authority. The motives may not been personal profit or advancement, but simply the morbid egotism of a fanatic; but that does not make the action the less dangerous to public order. The accused Apte is a young man, and is probably to a great extent the unacknowledged tool of others more diplomatic than himself. I take this into consideration."

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his judgment in this case said:—The points argued in this application relate 1st to whether the refusal of the Magistrate to summon three of the witnesses examined for the prosecution for cross-examination after the charge was framed was legal; 2nd, whether the words used by the accused amount to an abetment of an offence; 3rd, whether the use of them by the accused is an offence under section 117 of the Indian Penal Code. We decided all of them against the accused for the following reasons:—1. There is no doubt that the right of an accused to have process issued for compelling the attendance of a witness for cross-examination is subject to the provisions of Section 257 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Under Section 256 he has the right at any time while he is making his defence to recall and cross-examine any witness for the prosecution present in the Court or its precincts, but if the witness is not present and he has to obtain a process for his attendance then the Magistrate has by Section 257 the power vested in him under certain circumstances of refusing to issue that process. In the present case the Magistrate has exercised that power, and the Sessions Judge on appeal has upheld him. We think that no good ground has been shown to justify our interference in revision. We fully recognise all that has been said as to the necessity of having a full enquiry, and the truthfulness of witnesses thoroughly tested by Cross-examination, but that latter right must not be abused. We find that the three witnesses in question were subjected to a very lengthy and strict Cross-examination upon the matter of the complaint on the 13th January. With the exception of a petition which had nothing to do with their evidence, no fresh evidence was adduced and the charge was framed on the 30th January. The case was then adjourned to the 10th February, for procuring the attendance of the witnesses required to be examined on behalf of the accused. It was on the 11th February that the application to issue process on the three witnesses was presented. We think that under these circumstances the Magistrate was justified in coming to the conclusion that the application was not a *bona fide* one, but was, to use the words of the Section made for the purpose of vexation or delay and for defeating the ends of justice, especially as even now the pleader for the applicant cannot inform us what new matter there is on which the witnesses are to be cross-examined about. 2. The accused is found to have addressed a crowd of some 3,000 persons in these words "A few days ago you sent a petition with a thousand signatures to the Collector. I have only got the receipt to show that it reached the Collector. Government has not answered the petition you sent. I think, therefore, that the Saheb has torn your petition up, and thrown it into the waste paper basket. The Collector has not answered your appeal, and Government gives you no redress; therefore, do you go and tap toddy trees and cut timber in Government forests, and if any one of you is arrested by Government officers for doing so do you all of you go and release him; let the Police be as many as they may, even if 5, 10 or 15 come even if they threaten you, do you all of you villagers take your sticks and set upon them. What can they do? Go also to the jungle, and cut wood; and if you are stopped by Forest sepoys, it will be by one or two. Therefore, do not be afraid of them, as you will be far more numerous. Do you thrash them well. Do not drink contractor's liquor or toddy. If you drink it, it will act like urine on you. Tap trees or yourselves, and drink your own juice." It is argued that merely to tap a tree is not an offence under the Abkari Act which penalises drawing the juice only. It is clear, however, that the word used by the accused and translated tap (lagun karai) means to tap and draw the juice. He told his audience to tap the trees and drink the juice, this clearly showing that he meant them to draw the juice and not to let it run to waste. It was also argued that he incited them to cut trees only in protected and not in reserved forests, but the words he used were in Government jungles or forests, and the fact that he intended that they should cut the trees in a place where they had no right to cut them is shown by the following words telling them what they were to do in case they were arrested. The incitement to rescue the wrong-doers needs no comment. 3. It was argued that Section 117 of the Penal Code referred to an offence that could be committed only by the public or by a number of persons exceeding ten, but we cannot construe it in this way. We do not know the facts of the decision reported in 3 Satt. Cr. Letters 21. Probably there was a separate and individual instigation in that case. Here the accused instigated a crowd of some 3000 persons to commit various offences, and he clearly comes within the purview of Section 117. As to the punishment we think that the sentence of one year's simple imprisonment and a small fine errs if at all in that it is too lenient. We dismiss the application.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his decision, said:—Three points of law were pressed prominently upon our attention by the applicant's pleader in this case. The first contention was that the Magistrate was in error in refusing to recall the three Police witnesses for further cross-examination after the charge was framed. These witnesses had been cross-examined at some length before the charge was framed, and the accused desired to cross-examine them further, but his permission was not allowed. The authorities cited on both sides in the arguments before us show clearly that this right of recalling witnesses is not an absolute right on which accused can insist except under certain contingencies. It very much depends upon circumstances, such as the length of the previous cross-examination, the delay in making the application. These are matters in respect of which the trying Magistrate has a discretion, and he may in the exercise of this discretion grant or refuse such an application. This was the view taken by the Calcutta High Court in Faiz Ali vs. Karamdi 7 I. L. R., Cal., p. 2[illegible] and it was adhered to in a much more recent case, Nilkanta Singh vs. The Queen-Empress, 20 I. L. R., Cal., p. 469. The case in the matter of the petition of Sat Narain Singh and another 3, I. L. R., All., p. 392., has no application, as it did not relate to the recalling of a witness already examined and cross-examined. Applying the tests furnished by these authorities, it appear to us that the trying Magistrate had a discretion in the present case when the application was not made till some ten days after the charge was framed, and the witnesses had been already cross-examined at some length. In this case the trying Magistrate has not rested his refusal upon the reasons, the validity of which is recognised by section 157, the reasons assigned by him are not of a character which would justify, if they stood alone—the refusal. We have, however in revision to see if the accused has been prejudiced by the refusal. It is suggested that the further cross-examination was necessary, in connection with a petition to Government which was put in at a late stage. The Police witnesses had, however, nothing to do with that petition, and the further cross-examination would only have resulted in protracting the trial unnecessarily. We must, therefore, overrule this objection. The second points urged was that the words complained of did not excite or instigate the hearers to any unlawful acts, because the particular sections, referred to in the charge did not prohibit the tapping of trees, or the felling of wood in other than in reserved forests. This contention appears to be unsound. Both the Lower Courts have held that the words proved to have been used by the accused were calculated to incite people to draw toddy juice on their own account without permission and to cut trees in Government forests. Further there was an incitement to the use of violence against the Abkari and forest sepoys, words and exhortation to rescue those who might be seized by their sepoys were proved to have formed part of the speech. Reading the substance of the speech as given by the police witnesses who are chiefly relied on by the Magistrate, there seems to be no room for supposing that any distinction was therein sought to be made between tapping trees and drawing toddy, or between cutting trees in reserved or protected forests. The words must be understood in their natural sense, and the sense they were intended to convey. Lastly, it was attempted to show that an offence under Section 117 of the Indian Penal Code could not be brought home to the accused as the acts abetted, if the offence had been committed, would have been only individual and not collective offences. The exhortation was not individual but collective, and the offences might be by one or many. The case cited from 3 W. R. related to incitement to several persons to break their several contracts, which is not the case here. This objection must, therefore, be overruled. We reject the application.

For the reasons stated in the judgments, their lordships dismissed the application.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST THE AMICUS PAUPERUM LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

FRESH TRIAL ORDERED.

THIS was an application under Section 437 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the revision of an order made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, discharging the notice issued by him, at the instance of the petitioner, Barjorji H. Chapkhanavalla, against the respondent, Bhai Babulji, to show cause why process should not issue against him for cheating and misappropriation in connection with the Amicus Pauperum Life Assurance Company. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, represented the respondent.

The petition stated that, on the 29th June last, the petitioner presented an information to the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, charging the respondent with cheating the public, including the petitioner, and misappropriating large sums of money in his capacity of the secretary, treasurer, and manager of a bogus company, called the Amicus Pauperum Life Assurance Association, Limited. The Magistrate issued a notice to Bhai Babulji, calling upon him to show cause why process should not issue against him, and the 14th July last was fixed for the argument of the notice. The petitioner had engaged Mr. Hemming, solicitor, to argue the notice, but on the morning of the 14th he learnt that Mr. Hemming had met with an accident the previous evening, and would not, therefore, attend the court. Unable to go on with the case himself, the petitioner instructed a pleader in court to apply for a postponement of the case, but the Magistrate refused the application on the ground that no information as to the accident had been afforded, except that it had happened the previous day. The petitioner being called upon to produce his documents and papers was unable to do so as they were then with his solicitor. After putting certain questions to the petitioner, the Magistrate discharged the notice, remarking that the charges were vague, and that the petitioner had no evidence to prove anything. The petitioner submitted that the Magistrate had erred in not giving him time to produce his evidence, and that as he was now in possession of documents, which would enable him to prove his case, their lordships might direct that the case be proceeded with. On perusing the petition, their lordships issued a notice on the respondent to show cause why the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate should not be set aside and the trial proceeded with.

After hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the matter, said that the information presented to the Chief Presidency Magistrate was, no doubt, vague and loosely worded, but the court had to see whether it was right or proper for the lower court to have refused the application for postponement. Their lordships were of opinion that, under the circumstances of the case, time ought to have been granted to the petitioner to produce his evidence. In the information certain specific charges had been made and they being of a serious nature, in the interests of justice, the petitioner should be permitted to prove his case. Their lordships therefore ordered that the petitioner be permitted to file a fresh information duly amended.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

DURING the week ending the 2nd instant, the rainfall was generally heavy in the affected districts. Some damage has been caused to bajri and other early crops by excessive rain in a few places. The standing kharif crops elsewhere are good and are being reaped in Sholapur, Khandesh, Satara, and Dharwar. Rabi sowings are in progress, but a break is urgently needed in all the affected districts to enable the late crops to be extensively sown. The prices of the staple food-grains have fallen in all the affected districts: the fall in the price of jowari ranging from 31 tolas in Poona to 3 lbs. 20 tolas in Bijapur.

The daily average number of relief workers and dependants have fallen from 245,748 and 62,049, respectively, in the preceding week to 203,442 and 50,188 in the week under report. The numbers of workers have decreased in all the districts except Dharwar and Kolaba. The details are given below:—Bijapur —26,375, Sholapur —11,049, Ahmednagar —16,053, Poona —1,103, Nasik —720, Satara —1,051, Khandesh —212, Belgaum —2,058, Dharwar plus 53, Ratnagiri —79, Kolaba plus 24, Estimates of Rs. 63,119 and Rs. 97,794, respectively, have been sanctioned for the Badami-Hirehal Road relief work in Bijapur and the work of metal-collection on the Anna Gauch Road in Ahmednagar. The earth-work of a railway from Barsi north-east in the direction of Latur so far as it lies in British territory has been included in the famine programme with the sanction of the Government of India. The health of the people on works, including nursing mothers and children fed in kitchens, is reported by the officers of the Sanitary Department to be generally good. A few people have been found with scorbutic symptoms or in reduced condition, and special treatment has been accorded to them. The weakly children who have been kept on special diet for some time are reported to be improving in condition. Cholera prevails in a few relief camps in Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Belgaum, and smallpox in one camp in Sholapur, and the necessary precautionary measures have been taken. Two deaths from bubonic plague having occurred in one of the relief camps in Sholapur, the following instructions have been issued to the Collectors of all affected districts:—

"When on any relief camp a case of plague occurs—(1) the patient and all who have been in contact with him should be isolated, and there should be thorough disinfection or destruction and replacement of their clothes and other personal effects; (2) no one should be allowed to leave the camp without disinfection of his person, clothes and other personal effects, and notice should be given to the Patil of the village to which he proceeds to isolate him if he falls ill and give immediate information of the illness to the Mamlatdar."

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in villages and poor-houses was 95,980 in the week under report as compared with 95,536 in the preceding week. The increases or decreases in the numbers are shown below:—Bijapur —394, Sholapur —210 Ahmednagar —3,042, Poona +529, Nasik —307 Satara +11, Khandesh +51, Belgaum —157 Dharwar +285, Kolaba +2,724.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 5th October were published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 4th, 12¼ feet against 10 feet 11 inches same date last year. Kharif crops flourishing. Reaping commenced. Locusts appeared in Mirpur Batoro, Jati, Dadu, Keti, Bandar and Sehwan, doing no damage there, but in Sakro and five villages of Johi and two of Manjhand causing considerable damage. Fodder good. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Shikarpur.—Rice harvest continues, Rabi operations progressing. Blight of jowari in three talukas. Locusts in five talukas, causing damage in three talukas. Prices easier. Fodder abundant.

Hydrabad.—Kharif crops flourishing. Reaping in eight talukas. Locusts causing damage in nine talukas. Crops in Hala Taluka also damaged by rain. Rabi operations in progress in five talukas. Rain in three talukas, average being 35 cents. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain during week 6 cents at Thul and 7 cents at Shahdadpur. Kharif crops partially damaged by insects. Water-supply deficient in Sukkur and Ghar branches, Shahdadpur and in Desert Canal. Fodder sufficient. Prices fallen: of jowari by 2 seers, of bajri by 14, wheat 6 and rice 2 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 1 inch 59 cents at Nagar, minimum 4 cents at Mithi. Locusts in all talukas, causing considerable damage in Chachro. Agricultural stock in good condition. Reaping of kharif crops commenced.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 1 inch 80 cents at Godhra, minimum 17 cents at Halol. Total for season, maximum 35 inches 95 cents at Godhra, minimum 22 inches 50 cents at Dohad. Reaping of maize commenced. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Cattle healthy. Fodder plentiful. Prices of food-grains have further fallen; of maize from 15 to 18 seers per rupee, and of bajri from 9½ to 11½ seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 4th October 1897)—Rain during week, maximum 3 inches 11 cents at Borsad, minimum 23 cents at Nadiad; average for the district 1 inch 24 3-4 cents. Total for season, maximum 34 inches 90 cents at Anand, minimum 24 inches 81 cents at Kapadvanj; average for the district 28 inches 78 7-8 cents. Standing crops are in good condition. Reaping of bajri continues. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains are: bajri 10, wheat 7 1-2, rice 7 1-2 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week, maximum 3 inches 27 cents at Hansot, minimum 1 inch 61 cents at Amod. Total for season, maximum 42 inches 15 cents at Broach, minimum 23 inches 65 cents at Amod. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of jowari, til and lang in progress. Bajri is being reaped and land prepared for rabi crops. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Rain slight during week throughout the district, maximum being 2 inches 21 cents at Mandvi, minimum 10 cents at Chikhli. Total for season, maximum 63 inches 73 cents at Pardi, minimum 31 inches 21 cents at Olpad. Weeding in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects good. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. No perceptible change in price.

Khandesh.—Rain during week throughout the district except at Dhulia, maximum being 5 inches 23 cents at Jalgaon, minimum 11 cents at Taloda. Total for season at Dhulia 39 inches 23 cents. Average fall in the district 27 inches 55 cents. Bajri, udid and mug crops are being reaped. Standing kharif crops in good condition. Preparation of land for rabi sowing in progress. Green grass is plentiful. Condition of cattle is improving.

Nasik.—Rain during week 2 inches 12 cents; total for season 30 inches 17 cents. Kharif crops are ready to be gathered in the talukas of Nandgaon and Kalvan. Rabi sowing commenced. Fodder insufficient in Sinnar Taluka. Prices continue high.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 29th; total of week 2 inches 52 cents; total to date 81 inches 43 cents, being 12·71 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 29th, 1st, 3rd and 5th, 2° warm on 30th, 3° warm on 2nd and *nil* on 4th. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week. Abnormal wind from east-north-east on 1st and from south-south-east on 4th and 5th; wind normal on all other days. Thunderstorm on 30th and 3rd. Thunder and lightning on 1st and 3rd, and lightning on 29th.

Thana.—Rain during week at Sadar Station 2 inches 87 cents; in the talukas, maximum 3 inches 95 cents at Shahapur, minimum 33 cents at Dahanu. Total for season at Sadar Station 120 inches 73 cents. Reaping of early rice crops commenced in Vada, Murbad and Bassein talukas. State of standing crops excellent. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue high. Price of rice second sort 5½ seers per rupee at Mokhada Petha of the Shahapur Taluka, 6 seers at Kalyan and 7 seers elsewhere, except at Vada and Bassein, where it is 8 and 8½ seers per rupee respectively. Cattle healthy except in Shahapur and eight villages of the Vada Taluka.

Kolaba.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 5 inches 83 cents at Mangaon, minimum 1 inch 60 cents at Khalapur. Reaping of nachni and early rice crop commenced. Crops in good condition. Price of rice at Alibag 8 seers 62 tolas per rupee. Fall in the price of rice at Uran, Karjat and Khalapur by 60, 50 and 40 tolas respectively, and rise in the price at Mangaon by one seer. Price stationary elsewhere. Fodder supply good. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Rain excessive during week, doing some damage to early rice and other crops and impeding their reaping. Maximum fall 9 inches 14 cents at Khed, minimum 2 inches 53 cents at Devgad. Plenty of grass for cattle.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 5 inches 78 cents at Nagar, minimum 1 inch 40 cents at Jamkhed. Total for season, maximum 28 inches 46 cents at Nevasa minimum 15 inches 86 cents at Shrigonda. Bajri crops damaged to some extent in parts. Rabi sowing in progress in parts and retarded in others on account of excessive moisture. Green grass available everywhere. Condition of cattle improving. District average price of jowari 8 seers 40 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain sufficient throughout the district. Kharif crops are in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops stopped in places owing to excessive moisture and continuous rain. Green grass is sufficiently procurable. Condition of cattle is much improving. Slight fall in the prices of food-grains. Price of jowari at Sholapur 10 seers 4 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—Rain during week 3 inches 3 cents at Satara, maximum being 3 inches 89 cents at Kregaon, minimum 1 inch 42 cents at Javli. Total during season 41 inches 18 cents. Break desirable. Kharif crops doing well. Reaping operations continue in places. Water and fodder sufficient. Cattle fair.

Bijapur.—Rain heavy during week throughout the district, maximum being 7 inches 48 cents at Sindgi, minimum 3 inches 27 cents at Bagalkot. Standing kharif crops in good condition. Rabi sowing in progress in all talukas, except in some places of Sindgi and Muddebihal talukas, where it is retarded owing to excessive moisture. General prospects very satisfactory. Condition of cattle much improved. Prices of food-grains have generally fallen in all talukas; average rate of food-grains 10 seers 9 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Good and timely rain during week throughout the district, particularly in the affected talukas, maximum being 5 inches 88 cents at Sampgaon, minimum 22 cents at Khanapur. Return for Chandgad not received. More rain still needed generally in the eastern talukas. Water supply sufficient. Average price of jowari 11 1-2 seers per rupee. Condition of agricultural stock, artizans, labourers and cattle improving. Fodder still dear, but green grass is sufficiently available in places. Prices of food-grains are gradually falling. Public health generally good. Food supplies sufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain during week throughout the district, varying from 60 cents in Kalghatgi to 4 inches 41 cents in Ron. Rabi sowing in progress. Standing crops are flourishing. Price of jowari 13 seers 3 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 9 inches 91 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 60 cents at Mundgod. On coast talukas early rice crops almost ready for harvest and damaged in some places. Owing to heavy rains harvest retarded in Karwar. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 81 cents. Total during season 30 inches 49 cents. Weeding operations and soil cultivation progressing. Average price of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram 8 seers 15 tolas, 8 seers 45 tolas, 9 seers 55 tolas and 7 seers 30 tolas respectively per rupee. Locusts appeared in some villages under Jamnagar and Gondal, but did little damage. Public health generally good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. Rain during week 3 inches 33 cents. Total for season 23 inches 12 cents. Crops good. Weeding of kharif crops continues. Price of bajri 9 and jowari 9 1-2 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 3 inches 70 cents. Total during season 40 inches 98 cents. Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Weeding and sowing operations in progress in Navsari Division and completed in Baroda Division. Reaping of bajri continues. Transplantation of rice over in Kadi Division. Land is being prepared for rabi. Prices of food-grains: bajri now 20, wheat 15, rice superior 12, inferior 17 pounds per British rupee.

MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

A LARGE number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Hemabhai Institute, Ahmedabad, on Saturday last, at the unveiling of the likeness of Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, late of the I. C. S. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Commissioner, N. D., presided. Among those present were Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Bartholomeusz, Mr. and Miss Lynde, Revd. Dr. G. Taylor, Mrs. and Miss Hudson, Mrs. B. H. Nanavati, Revd. Mr. E. T. Davies, the Hon'ble Mr. Runchorlal Chotalal, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Navroji P. Vakil, C.I.E., Nugursett Manibhai Premabhai, Setts S. B. Laskari and Chimanbhai Nagindass, Khan Bahadurs D. D. Karaka and Shapurji Setna, Rao Bahadurs Lalshankar Umiashankar and Chimanbhai, Rao Sahebs Lalubhai P. Parekh, Mansukhram Mulji, Desaibhai Kalidas, and Ranchorlal Narotumdas, Khan Saheb E. D. Talati, Khan Saheb and Mrs. K. N. Wadia, Khan Saheb, Mrs. and Miss H. G. Antia, Miss P. J. Dalal, Messrs. L. M. Wadia, J. V. Desai, Rustomji Jehangir, T. T. Majmudar, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Mody, Dr. Jamsedji Dinshaw, Mr. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Aga, Mr. and Mrs. Ramanbhai Mahipatram, Mr. and Mrs. K. D. Kanga, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Rustomji Nasarwanji, Mr. Himabhai, Messrs. Harilal Desaibhai, Choonilal Balaji, Cavasji Davar, Shankarbhai Chotubhai, Motibhai Kalyandas, H. B. Gundevia, Dinshaw H. Mehta, Ujamlal Dyanatrai, Govindlal Balaji, Pranshankar Narotum, and many others.

Mr. Lely arrived at about 5-30 p.m. and soon after his arrival Mr. K. N. Wadia, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, asked him to unveil the likeness (which was veiled and placed on an easel), and in doing so said:—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The pleasant duty devolves on me of requesting you, Mr. President, to unveil this likeness of Mr. McCorkell. Everyone must approve of the object of this meeting so far, that everyone must wish to do honour to Mr. McCorkell. The mere fact of this meeting renders it superfluous that I should expatiate at any great length on the many claims of Mr. McCorkell to our respect and love. All I can say is that he has endeared himself to all classes of the community in Ahmedabad by his kind and courteous behaviour, and his many admirable qualities of head and heart. Considering what little leisure he enjoyed from the labours of his high office, and the readiness with which he took part in every movement calculated to promote the public welfare, he is entitled to our warmest gratitude. Man was not made for himself alone. The old stoic lived only for and within himself; but modern philosophy and modern religion teach no such selfish doctrine.

> "Better than grandeur, better than gold,
> Better than rank or titles a hundred-fold,
> Is the heart that can feel for its neighbour's woe,
> And share in his joys with a friendly glow,
> With sympathies large enough to infold,
> All men as brothers, is better than gold."

Those are some of the golden principles which our noble friend practises. He is popular not only in private life, but as a public servant also he was held in very high esteem. His experience was almost unique in its width of range and its high judicial qualities. In his administration of justice, he always maintained the dignity of the bench, tempered justice with mercy, and exhibited firmness, ability, integrity, and impartiality. When Mr. McCorkell retired from the Indian Civil Service—that noble service, some of the distinguished members of which have done so much real good to this province—we thought we shall not be doing justice to our feelings or to those of the community at large, if we were not to perpetuate among the worthies who occupy a place in this hall an oil painting likeness of Mr. McCorkell. We accordingly ordered this picture from the fine Art Society, London. Although memory is tenacious of the images of those who are near and dear to us, a good portrait of a friend or relative serves to bring him more palpably before us than any exercise of the mental vision. With this object in view we have placed this likeness in this hall. This hall is an appropriate place for this picture, also because Mr. McCorkell was President of this Institute, and I find it recorded in the last report of this institute that "by Mr. McCorkell's departure the city of Ahmedabad and very especially this institute, lost a warm friend who was always willing to give his service to advance the public good. For four years he worked on the Managing Committee, and during the last year maintained as president the best traditions of that office." It is sad to realize that our public meetings now no longer have the dignity of his presence and the benefit of his advice, and our social gatherings the accustomed sound of his cheerful voice and agreeable conversation. With these few remarks, I request you, Mr. President, to unveil this likeness, and in doing so I beg to express a wish that McCorkell may live to a good old age, happy in the applause and affections of the people of Ahmedabad—happiest in the memory of his own honourable and useful life. If fortune could give him all we desire, never a sorrow should cross his path, but reseate and glad for evermore should be his life each day.

Mr. Lely then unveiled the likeness, and after doing so, said that this picture is to the memory of a just judge. The only remembrance that is left to us of Mr. McCorkell in this district is this piece of canvass and his good name. He (Mr. Lely) was much pleased to see that influential members of the native community had thus come forward to honour one of his own class, namely, an Englishman, and it was his firm conviction that the more Natives and Europeans would mix together, the more they would learn to appreciate each other's good qualities and defects. Of course, we all have our defects. You have them as well as we have them; but the more we come in contact with each other the more we shall learn to love and esteem each other. It is Mr. McCorkell's sympathy for every good object that has won for him the respect and esteem of all classes of the community, and it is to this feeling that we owe the gathering which has collected to-day in this hall. I am glad to see the pictures of many worthies in this hall. For instance, there is a picture of Mr. Kinlock Forbes, that of Mr. Hemabhai, the founder of this institute, that of Mr. Mahipatram, who was a very public spirited citizen, that of my friend, Mr. Borradaile, who has left behind him his good name, and that of Mr. P. P. Dastur, who is a wise and upright Magistrate. This accumulation of pictures of Natives and Europeans, who have conferred benefits upon the community bears witness to the public spirited manner in which the people of Ahmedabad honour distinguished virtues and services. Mr. Lely then took his seat amidst enthusiastic cheers.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Runchorlal Chotalal, C.I.E., then proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his kindness in unveiling the picture, and for his able conduct in the chair. He said that the picture of Mr. McCorkell shows how a good man could be appreciated, but in so mixed a population as that of Ahmedabad it is very meet that Mr McCorkell should be assured by the concurrent voices of all that his good name and good deeds are appreciated.

Mr. L. M. Wadia, barrister-at-law, in seconding the proposition, said that they were all very much obliged to the President for his able conduct in the chair, and for his instructive speech. Wise and popular as Mr. Lely always is, one very good thing in him is that he practises what he preaches, and notwithstanding his multifarious duties, he is ever ready to lend his services to advance the public good.

The meeting concluded after Mr. Lely had returned thanks for the cordial manner in which the vote of thanks was proposed, seconded, and received.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

XVII.

POONA INFANT SCHOOL.

IT was a matter of serious consideration with the Bombay Education Society's Committee to provide separate suitable accommodation and instruction for the increasing number of infants received into their schools, of all ages under six years. The age of admission was at first at five years, and was afterwards extended to four years, but in very urgent and needy cases, children of very tender age—the death of whose mother had left them destitute of parental care, and whose fathers, most of them British soldiers serving under strict discipline of Military service, could afford to make no other provision—had to be admitted very often under very painful circumstances. There were no nurseries then in existence to provide for such cases, and the Bombay Education Society had to keep their doors open for such cases. On one occasion a soldier's child, whose mother died four days after giving birth, was admitted into the nursery. As early as 1830, the Committee's report hinted on the eminent advantage to be derived from introducing a system of Infant School on this side of India, and suggested that the large military station of Poona might be found a proper situation for the purpose. Of course the Society tried to do the best they could under the circumstances in which they were placed. For such children of tender age as they were obliged to extend their protection to, they provided separate accommodation, apart from children of advanced age, in the Girls' School by altering and adding at times to the building, but, as may be seen, it was not enough. Several distinguished visitors, among them the Lord Bishop of Madras at his visit in 1838, pronounced the arrangements then existing as imperfect, and called for immediate reform. It was decided that a separate building should be provided for the infants, which was impossible in the straitened circumstances of the Society's finances. For the moment an old workshop was altered and made available for them. However, in 1846, the Ladies' Committee again agitated and recommended the establishment of a fully equipped Infant School. A Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the question. There were about 60 to 70 infants in school. The Committee agreed that separate schoolroom under qualified and trained instructors would be highly beneficial and advantageous to the rest, an improvement on the present establishment, and that separate provision for the education of children under six years of age was necessary. It was suggested that Deccan, healthier than Bombay, would be suitable; and that many day scholars would be forthcoming from the large military cantonments. In the result they decided that no place better than Byculla could be found, where a separate schoolhouse might be erected at a small outlay, and recommended a trained teacher from home be obtained on a salary of £100 a year, able to train one or two assistants and act as Mistress on an emergency. However, as the Society found there were many calls on their resources, which they were unable to meet, the scheme was suspended. As soon as the Hospital premises were ready the rooms occupied as Infirmaries in the main buildings were appropriated to the infant school. Children from both schools under six years of age were brought together and were placed in charge of elder girls with the view chiefly of encouraging among them habits of order, diligence, and foresight, and training in that sphere of duties they are likely to be called on to occupy in after life; and the Committee decided that as soon as the funds permitted, a block of suitable buildings be put up in the vacant square between the two main buildings for a Nursery. However, they had not been able to carry out the proposal until 1856, when the question was again raised on the recommendation of a board of examiners, who thought that "the admission of little children into a schoolroom before they can read or spell simple words, waste the energies of the Masters and the time of the teachers who are withdrawn from the first class. In an Infant School children of tender years are taught upon a system well adapted to them, and by which they learn more and more rapidly than on the monitorial system. If admitted to schoolroom from Infant School, their progress will be greater, and they will arrive at the first class younger than boys now do." Other evidence produced before a Sub-Committee nominated on the subject of improving education in the Society's Schools so far convinced the Directors of the importance, benefits and necessity of an Infant School that they at once adopted the recommendations, and took steps to organize a model infant school at Poona.

Instructions were given to engage and send out from home a regularly trained Infant School Master and Mistress. A Bungalow in the cantonments near St. Mary's Church, considered capable of accommodating about 175 children of an age between 2 and 8 years, was engaged, with the sanction of the Military authorities, from 1st November 1856, and some children from Byculla were transferred there temporarily under the care of 3 Matrons. A local Committee was formed to supervise its affairs and collect subscriptions. Government on being appealed to made a grant of Rs. 250 per month towards the support of the Infant School and free supply of medicines from public stores. The Medical Officer and a resident hospital assistant were paid for by the Society. Captain Dunn was the first Secretary of the Committee at Poona. The selection of a suitable Infant School Master and Mistress was found to be impossible, and after some delay two Mistresses were engaged and sent out after a special course of training at the expense of the Society, who arrived about the middle of 1857, and were at once placed in charge of the school. The P. and O. Coy. very liberally abated 30 £ from their passage money which is the first instance of their liberal help to the cause of the Society on record. The Committee thought of building a Model schoolhouse of the most improved style and applied to Government for a suitable site, which was granted. But the want of funds compelled them to postpone carrying it out for sometime. Afterwards about a dozen elder girls from Byculla were drafted to Poona to be employed in the school and the house duties under the Mistress. Of the two Mistresses that arrived from England, one Miss West was, after two years, compelled to resign on account of ill health, but was afterwards employed for a term at Byculla. The other Miss Henderson rendered very valuable services for a number of years until the end of 1863, when her impending marriage compelled her to resign. The very first report from Poona gratified the hearts of the Directors on hearing that all the children drafted there had greatly improved in their health. Subsequent reports established the fact that the Deccan was, with all its drawback, peculiarly adapted for rearing young children up to 8 years of age. The number of children soon rose to a hundred, and subsequently to 150, which figure was steadily maintained until 1866, when the requirements of more modern sanitary arrangements compelled them to be restricted to 100. Modern improved apparatus were procured from England with which the teachers imparted knowledge to their young pupils, who seemed to have made good progress. To meet the urgent want of room a range of offices were converted into sleeping apartments, which afforded the great advantage of increased accommodation, cleanliness and general comfort. In the meantime, the Government suggested for the consideration of the Directors the advisability of removing the Byculla Schools to hill stations, such as Panchgunny, Poorundhur, &c., which was supported by a proposal from some influential members of the Society residing at Poona, to test by actual experiment the suitability of Poorundhur by sending about 50 children from Byculla, to consist of a due proportion of younger and elder, healthy and sickly, to reside there for the whole year round, with a view to its being ultimately fixed upon by the society for its Schools. The Government proposal was fully considered by a Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. C. L. Erskine, Dr. Peet, Captain Hastings, the Revd. W. K. Fletcher, the Revd. F. Gell, Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, and the Secretary of the Society, who obtained every requisite information from Government Offices and Departments to enable them to arrive at a just conclusion. The Sub-Committee made a most exhaustive report, and Government concurred with their view that "it would not be advisable to remove the School from Bombay." The Committee were, however, of opinion that a Sanitarium would be desirable and promised attention to the matter.

When the numbers in the School rose to over 125, great apprehensions were felt, and anxiety was relieved by the kindness and liberality of His Excellency the then Commander-in-Chief (afterwards created Lord Sandhurst, and father of our present worthy Governor) who at his own expense, put up a temporary Hospital in the compound, which was happily not required for the purpose, and was made use of to supplement the Dormitory. The proposal for building a schoolhouse was revived, and designs and plans were approved of. The Trustees of the Cabul Relief Fund, the residence of which was designed for the support of soldiers' widows and orphans, were asked for a contribution, and a grant of between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 was promised. It may be worth noting here that most of the subscribers to the abovenamed Cabul Fund had signified their willingness that their contribution should be transferred to the funds of the Society, and when the trust was drawn up, the Society's Byculla Schools was named as chief beneficiary.—However the Society did not receive much benefit from it, and the trust was determined and the funds distributed among various charities when the Society received Rs. 3,000 only. Meanwhile, the year 1861 was marked by a fearful visitation of sickness in the hot season, which few of the infants escaped, and 13 were carried off. These distressing results were mainly attributed to want of sufficient ventilation and overcrowding. The proposed new building was loudly called for, but the Society were deep in financial difficulties. In 1866 it was again brought to the front, but in the meantime another proposal, involving the transfer of the main portion of the Schools to Poona, was started, and, a sub-Committee appointed for the propose went so far as to obtain the grant of a site from Government. Designs and plans were drawn up by Messrs. Paris and Molesey for a block of buildings, capable of future extensions, and costing nearly three lakhs of Rupees and promise of a grant of a lakh from Government, to put the scheme in train, but at the last moment they found the scales turned against the scheme and all their labours thrown away. In 1867, the Society again decided by a large majority against removal. All this time the building of the Poona School was hanging fire. The buildings so long occupied by the Infant School were, in 1868, bought up for St. Mary's School, and the Society had to vacate them and move into another in the Civil Lines, which, though commodious was unfortunately in an unhealthy situation, and soon condemned by the medical authorities. Considering their financial difficulties as well as the want of a suitable building for moderate rental the Society finally resolved in 1870 to close the school, and remove the nursery to Bombay, which stopped the pressure on the funds of maintaining a separate establishment at Poona.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

EXTRAORDINARY MANIFESTO IN SINGAPORE.

REWARDS OFFERED FOR OFFICIALS' HEADS.

LAST evening, says the *Free Press* of the 20th instant, two copies of a curious Chinese manifesto was found posted in the Chinese quarter of the town calling upon all public spirited Chinese to resist recent oppressive demands on the part of Government, urging well-disposed shopkeepers and other to close their places of business, and setting value upon the heads of H. E. the Governor and the heads of various official departments. The document in question has been translated, but the authorities responsible for the peace of the town being fully prepared, no danger need be feared, assuming always that a policy of indecision is not to be adopted. The posters, which measure about 18 inches by 9, are written on ordinary Chinese writing paper with ordinary Chinese ink, and in effect they set out that Government has in many ways oppressed the inhabitants of the place. In proof of this the orders re the slaughter of beasts in abattoirs are referred to, the orders concerning the quality of cloth to be used for jinrikisha hoods, the increased taxes on carriages (jinrikishas?), and more particularly insanitary wells in the older portions of the town, which according to the posters is merely alleged to be done for the good of the people, but in reality to raise more money for Government by promoting the sale of reservoir water. These wells, it is stated, have been in use for a good many hundred years (*sic*), and the authors do not think the authorities can point to anybody who has died from using this water. They also point out that if everybody were compelled to use Municipal water there would not be sufficient for everybody for bathing and drinking purposes (!) and that the unfortunate inhabitants would necessarily die of thirst. Again, Singapore is undefended on all four sides, and if an enemy were to attack the place, the first thing they would do would be to cut off the water supply, when again the unfortunate inhabitants would all die of thirst. This being so, continues the poster, it is time to strike a blow, and it is proposed to unfurl the "standard of patriotism" on the 9th day of the 9th moon (October 4th.) They advise all quiet and well-disposed persons to close their shops for three days, lest idle people walking about might break in and steal and otherwise make things uncomfortable; and they suggest that "well-meaning" people should take the heads of H. E. the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the members of Council the Protector of Chinese, and the Inspector General of Police. For each of these heads a reward of dlrs. 500 will be paid, the heads of the subordinate officials being assessed at dlrs. 50 only. If the curious or the sceptical want to know how this money is to be paid they are to walk out in the evening, and in the street they will meet a gentleman with a "small flowered hat carrying a small white flag, and he will conduct them to the leader of the league.

So for only two copies of this precious document have been discovered, one in Southbridge-road near the Kling temple. They were both posted on common hoardings; and one of these was secured and removed by the Police, the other being defaced.—*Straits Observer* (Sept 21).

DEATH OF MR. M. M. NARELVALA.

A PROMINENT figure in Parsee society, in the person of Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Narelvala, has just passed away. The deceased gentleman died on Wednesday, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years, at his family residence, at Mazagon. His father and grandfather traded on the Malabar coast, chiefly in spices and cocoanuts, and had established several charities at Allepi by the grant of lands and jagirs. In 1848, Mr. Muncherjee proceeded to Allepi in connection with these grants and confirmed them afresh for the benefit of those for whom they were set apart. The deceased gentleman was a lover of native music, and was himself a singer of great merit. From an early age he had acquired a good and scientific knowledge of this art, and cultivated it with such perseverance that he was considered one of its great masters. All his leisure hours were occupied in singing in the company of his close friends, one of whom was the late Mr. Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama. During his tour in Southern India, his singing attracted the attention of the late Maharaja of Travancore, Ram Raja Bahadur, who invited him to his palace on the 25th January 1849, and after hearing his excellent songs, presented him with brocade dresses, shawls, and silver ornaments as presents of honour; and during his stay he and his companions and personal attendants were provided with meals at the expense of the ruling prince. Mr. Narelvala was a man of huge proportions, very tall, rather stout, and of strong frame of body. He was reported in his prime of life to be one of the strongest men in Bombay. It is related of him that on one occasion he had a dispute with a hack buggy driver about the rate of fare, and the jehu, being also a strong man, showed considerable impertinence which roused the fire of Mr. Muncherji, who threatened to lift him up and throw him into the well of his compound. This challenge the driver accepted, when the deceased, with only one hand, lifted him up and carried him to the parapet wall of the well. Perceiving his dangerous position, the driver begged to be pardoned and accepted the fare offered by his masterful customer. Though advanced in years Mr. Muncherjee had maintained to the last his powerful voice, and so recently as last year he sang at the Novelty Theatre before a crowded audience in a bold and spirited style. A few years ago he was laid up seriously, and was on the point of death, when his nearest relatives asked him whether he wanted anything. He replied that he would like to hear some excellent vocal and instrumental music, which was immediately provided for him. The play of this music had such a wonderful effect on his mind that he revived. The deceased gentleman was a member of several convivial clubs, and his company was sought for by many admirers.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 8TH OF OCTOBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution continues to be irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is 4° in excess of the normal at Akola, Cuddapah and Madras, and the minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Masulipatam, Akola, Hoshangabad, Jeypore and Sirsa. The lowest temperature in the shade was 64° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Deesa, and a few drops at Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Akola, Mangalore and Madras. The isobars indicate that the weather off the North Coromandel Coast is squally and unsettled. Local showers are likely in Gujarat, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	82 30	81 84	84 60	81 52
Friday, October 8	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total	82 30	81 84	84 60	81 52
Total fall to 8th Oct. 1896	88 44	85 69	92 92	87 12
Total fall to 8th Oct. 1895	73 50	62 86	64 09	61 95

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Orient, 1,496 tons, Captain A. Valentin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oolpenta, 3,420 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Canara, 1,216 tons, Captain, E. Stabb, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and Hospital Assistant Atmaram Romey and 65 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Purulia 993 tons, Captain C. P. Seddon, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 19 cases opium, 7 horses, and the following passengers:—Lieut. Devenish, Mr. Hajee Tatu, Mr. Jaithamul, Mr. R. Phillips, Mr. Ally Hamad, Mr. Basch, Mrs. Knight and 234 deck. During the voyage she experienced south to south-westerly wind, fine and clear weather and smooth sea.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Purulia s	Seddon	Busreh, Sept. 23.
8	Nubia (Transport)	Heming	Southampton, Sept 17.
	Murex s	Halliday	Batoum, Sept. 14.
	Nurani s	Leftwich	Calcutta, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Gloamin s	Learmouth	Calcutta.
	Safari s	Kiene	Zanzibar, &c.
	Baron Cawdor s	Crosby	Karachi.
	Oolpenta s	Mitchell	Calcutta.
	Orient s	Valentin	Calcutta.

The steamer Canara, Captain Stabb, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Purulia, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Ganges for China and not for Aden as was stated in our Thursday's issue.
" Nurani, for Calcutta and coast ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

Buchanan s—1 hogshead whisky, W B Green and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bullionist s—20 cases plate glass, K N Curranee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Johannesberger s—157 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmuli; 51 cases writing paper, M Essajee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 1 pipe and 1 butt port wine &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Johannesberger s—32 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmuli.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—5 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 39 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 20 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—17 bales paper, Cumroodin Abdool Rahim and Brothers; 2 cases stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 8th October, 1897.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. L. Sealy, A Company, from 4th October to 3rd November 1897.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 9th October, 1897.

1. The following members have been transferred from No. 2 to No. 1 Company and posted to No. 3 Sub-division.—No. 561 Gunner [illegible].

By order,
A. J. [illegible], Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

RUBINAT.—Source Dr. Llorach.—This Spanish Aperient Mineral Water owes its great [illegible] to its richness in Sulphate of Soda. German springs have often a drastic and irritating effect, caused by the [illegible] salt of which they are largely composed. It is most valuable in cases of Gastric Fever, Intestinal Complaints, Gout, Gravel, etc., and especially in tropical climates and hot weather, by its cooling and purifying effects.
E. GALLAIS & CO., 90, Piccadilly, London, W.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Lockets, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c., &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES, New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

CHOICE DESIGNS in BROOCHES, BRACELETS, DIAMOND and GOLD RINGS, &c., are Specially Ordered for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., 125, Hornby Row.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANO!! By Schiedmayer and Soehne and also by Collard and Collard. In excellent condition. Very Cheap.—PIANO DEPOT, Opp. Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

SHOP of GROCERY, STATIONERY and all Sundries, to be SOLD as a going concern. Apply to WRITER and Co., Bandra.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, BUNGALOWS, well situated, exceedingly cheap. Suited for both Europeans and Natives. Plans, Lists of Furniture, etc., can be seen at both the House Agents, Flower and Co., Hummum Street, and P. BYRAMJEE, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN, PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known Commodious and most Central EUROPEAN HOTEL, is NOW OPEN to VISITORS. Cuisine good. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET:—The undernamed highly desirable bungalows, situate in the most convenient and breezy part of the Hill, are available for next Season. They are all well furnished, command fine views, and possess excellent accommodation: EDEN HALL, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For rent and other particulars, apply to Proprietors, Poona Hotel, Poona.

TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR AND FIRST FLOOR of a BUNGALOW, at Nepean Sea Road, either separately or together. Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, a large and commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW (No. 58 Warden Road, Mahaluxmi, with compound stabling and outhouses. For Rent and other particulars apply to the ACTING ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL, High Court, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just received a set of VICTORIA INDIA RUBBER TYRED WHEELS (wooden Spokes) with Axles and Elliptical Springs, etc. complete. Also 2 second-hand Cycles, Pneumatic Tyres, in good order. Apply Messrs. McAFEE and GORDON, 78, Apollo Street.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, in Metal cases, Rs. 45 to 75; Silver cases, Rs. 60 to Rs. 150; Gold cases Rs. 150 to Rs. 500. Guaranteed for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BICYCLE.—SECOND-HAND Ladies' Bicycle wanted, in good condition. Apply "B," care of this paper.

WANTED—All kinds of Zanzibar, British East African and other African POSTAGE STAMPS at wholesale rates in quantities. "COLLECTOR" care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, as MANAGER, an English gentleman of good address acquainted with office work and having at least 5 years' experience in a first-class business in India. Persons thoroughly conversant with the reception and treatment of the Native and European gentry in India need only apply. One with knowledge of Hindustani preferred. Salary up to Rs. 250. Apply by letter only with full particulars, references, etc., etc., RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

WALERS.—About 15 WALERS will be SOLD by AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at ANDERSON and CO.'S STABLES, Byculla, TO-DAY, at 3-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, English cloth, etc., at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

A EUROPEAN LADY SEEKS EMPLOYMENT as a NURSE. 18 years' experience, good sailor, good needlewoman, excellent testimonials. Apply to "NURSE," care of this paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. [illegible] Whiskey may be had from Messrs. [illegible] Co., Bombay.

[illegible] HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. [illegible] situated and on the Healthiest locality [illegible] Latrines and Native huts, [illegible] Excellent. Tariff moderate. [illegible] the RIPON before making [illegible]

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling, Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English an Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 3, for each servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registry Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle—THOMSON & TAYLOR. Esplanade Road.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOWROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Goods Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, a quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

ALSO

1 parcel hat from Santa Cruz to Church Gate, P. W. Bill No. 2,197 of 11-5-96.
1 parcel of tin roll from Muzaffar to Mehmadabad, Invoice No. 27 of 2 13 96.
1 parcel clothes and country cheroots, from Surat to Ahmedabad, P W Bill No. 25836 of 1 5 96.
1 parcel, containing sheets, from Palanpore to Marine Lines, P W Bill No. 18673 of 7 7 96.
1 empty wooden box, from Khundwa to Church Gate, Invoice No. 213 of 21 12 96.
1 box containing dupatas, from Manli to Surat, P W Bill No. 6297 of 29 1 96.
1 parcel containing 2 loongis, from Amritsar to Grant Road, Invoice No. 25 of 3 7 96.
1 box containing lamps and 1 tin, from Ahmedabad to Church Gate, P W Bill No. 63297 of 3 9 96.
1 parcel bidi leaves, from Bulsar to Church Gate, P W Bill No. 35667 of 25 9 96.
1 Gladstone bag, from Jeypore to Grant Road, P W Bill No. 24467 of 15 5 96.
1 parcel containing 1 net and 8 fishing rods, from Amritsar to Grant Road, P W Bill No. 1160 of 15 6 94.
1 iron pipe, old, from Debari to Carnac Bridge, Invoice No. 2 of 29 2 96.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 LARGE BAGS OF MOULMEIN (FIVE PARTS VENA) RICE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 2, by order of Thacker Cooverjee Ludha and on account and at the risk of Sha Lukamidass Juver.

250 large bags of Moulmein (five-parts-vena) rice, Ex. s.s. "Sindhia."

AUCTION SALE OF 750 LARGE BAGS OF MOULMEIN (FIVE-PARTS-VENA) RICE.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Dock Shed, No. 2, by order of Thacker Cooverjee Ludha and on account and at the risk of Sha Dhunsey Dahya.

750 large bags of Moulmein (Five-parts-vena) rice, Ex. s.s. "Sindhia."

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 9th October, 1897.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at GANESHKHIND by 1-30 p.m., on TUESDAY, 12th October, 1897, should be ADDRESSED to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Ganeshkind, 7th October, 1897.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

CHUBB'S
SAFES AND LOCK
MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE
IN THIS TIME
WHEN
People Flee from Bombay.
CHUBB'S SAFES
ARE MOST RELIABLE,
BEING
FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING.
APPLY TO
EDALJI PESTANJI,
Bombay Agent,
No. 37, PARSI BAZAAR, FORT.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLGATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude. PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers. All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
'ODARMAL
Price. Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 8.

THE reports from the up-country districts continue of a favourable tenor as to agricultural prospects, to the improvement of the trade outlook generally; but, for the present, business remains very slow, though during the past week there has been a better feeling at enhanced rates in Cotton, following an upward movement in the governing markets for this staple. There have been native holidays again this week, and anything like activity cannot be looked for until the advent of the Hindu new year, which comes towards the end of this month. The Exchange market has been more or less in the hands of speculators again, this week, and rates, after fluctuating to the extent of 1-8d., leave off on a level with last Friday evening's quotations, both for Bank and Private Paper. The Money Market has been quiet. Government Paper has been firm and advancing, and the rate for the higher denomination is 1 3-4 per cent. higher than it ruled a week ago; Threes having nominally advanced 1¼ per cent. Freights have been steady, when not firm, and rather more business has transpired, chiefly for Continental Ports, at hardening rates. There has been a further improvement in the demand for Imports from Mofussil buyers, and some advance in prices has taken place on staple Manchester goods.

MONEY.—This market remained quiet in tone, though not without anticipation of dearer Money in the not far distant future, during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank, issued on Monday, and the rate of discount at the Bank remained at 6 per cent., while outside it declined to 5 per cent. The Bank's Cash Balance showed a decrease of over 22¼ lakhs since the end of the week preceding, due mainly to an increase in trade requirements, amounting to some 15 lakhs, both Loans and Bills Discounted having shown a material increase, though the withdrawals from Private Deposits were but comparatively slight. There was but little movement in Government Deposits, the figures in the Return having shown a net increase at the Bank's head office and branches of only about half a lakh.

There has been no change to speak of in the state of the market meantime, and the rates of discount remain at 6 per cent. at the Bank of Bombay, and 5 per cent. in the open market.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail-day the market was quiet in tone at 1s. 3 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 23-32d. for three months', sight Credits. There were no Merchants' Bills offering; but re-sales were in the market, for October delivery, at 1s. 3 5-8d., and rates advanced to 1s. 3 19-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, at which they closed firm. There was a firm feeling in the market on Monday, with 1s. 3 19-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months', sight Credits. Rates soon hardened 1-32d. to 1-16d. all round, and a fair amount of re-sales were reported. The enquiry for legitimate business was very limited, and the market closed firmer, not to re-open till Wednesday, when rates were steady at 1s. 3 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce; and the enquiry for Bank remittance was small, a moderate amount having been done at 1s. 3 11-16d. There was a quiet feeling in the market yesterday, with quotations given at 1s. 3 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Mercantile Bills continued scarce; and during the day rates became easier. To-day the feeling at opening was steady, at 1s. 3 9-16d. to 1s. 3 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; but a strong enquiry arose from Merchants and others which caused rates to recede until 1s. 3 17-32d. was nominally reached, when demand ceased, both for ready and forward business. Resellers, meantime, came in again, and a considerable amount was placed by them, and, at the close, rates were steadier again with no enquiry. At Calcutta, also, rates, at the close, came firmer at 1s. 3 19-32d. for Wire Transfers, sellers, and locally we leave off steadier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 19-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 23-32d.	"
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 3 25-32d.	"
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	161	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was unsettled on Saturday last, and without much business reported in either line, rates for 3½ per Cents were quoted at 97 9-16 for Money, and 97¼ for Account, with 92, nominal, named for 3 per Cents. On Monday the market was firm, with rates for 3½ per Cents given at 97¼, both for Cash and this month's Settlement, and 92, nominal, for Threes. The market was closed for a native holiday the following day, and re-opened on Wednesday quiet in tone at 97 7-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 97 3-8 for Account; Threes advanced to 92½. Rates were firm yesterday, and were higher for 3½ per Cents at 97 5-8 for Cash and this month's Settlement, at which level they left off; 92, nominal, was the quotation for Threes. To-day, the feeling has remained firm, and the price of 3½ per Cents has further advanced to 98, both for Money and Account, with 92 quoted for Threes, which may be taken as our closing quotations.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan 1¼ lower, at Rs. 121¼, Port Trust Bonds are unchanged, at Rs. 106.

SHARES.—The market has been very quiet during the past week, and prices where showing any change are quoted at an advance. In Mill Scrip they have moved in this direction almost without exception. Compared with last Friday's our list this evening shows an advance of Rs. 45, in China; of Rs. 40 each, in Bombay United, Hindustan, and Jewraj Baloo, of Rs. 35 each in New Great Eastern, and Sassoon; of Rs. 25 each, in Queen and Sassoon and Alliance; of Rs. 15 each, in Sunderdass, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 12 in Southern India; of Rs. 10 each, in Britannia, Mazagaon, and Morarji Goculdas; and of Rs. 5 each, in Alliance, Central India, David, and Khatao Mackanjee; and a decline of Rs. 25, in city of Bombay; and of Rs. 5, in Empress. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah are Rs. 25 lower, in the second Issue; Alcock Ashdown, Rs. 10; Badham Pile Rs. 4; and Marcks and Co. Rs. 2; while Komp and Co. are Rs. 5 higher. In Banks Bank of Bombay, are Rs. 27½ higher; and Commercial and Land Mortgage, Rs. 5.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—We have to report further improvement during the past week for staple "Grey Goods from the up-country markets, owing chiefly to the satisfactory monsoon in the consuming districts. Up-country buyers are looking up both ready lots, and parcels to arrive; and there has been also a fair increase in forward business with the other side. Bazaar dealers are willing sellers at current rates, though they have succeeded in establishing an advance in prices for some standard makes. A moderate business has been reported in Bleached, Dyed, Printed and Turkey-Red Goods at current rates. In Locally-made Goods we have no change to report; but a fair business has transpired. The Clearances of Imported Goods from the Bazaar during the week are estimated at 3,300 packages; and of Local some 1,800.

YARNS.—The market for Imported Twist has been quiet on the whole, and a moderate business passing, and prices on about the previous level. China buyers of Local Spinnings continue to take up chance lots, and hence a great demand has been felt leading to a large business, the market closing steady at the following official quotations:—

	No.						
Twist	6s	Mule,	As.	4 3-8	to	4 3-4	per lb.
"	8s	"	"	4 1-2	"	4 7-8	"
"	10s	"	"	4 1-2	"	5 1-4	"
"	12s	"	"	4 3-4	"	5 1-4	"
"	16s	"	"	5 1-2	"	6	"
"	20s	"	"	5 9-16	"	6 1-4	"
"	24s	"	"	6 1-4	"	6 3-4	"
"	30s	"	"	7	"	7 3-4	"
"	40s	"	"	8	"	8 1-4	"

METALS.—The market for Braziers' Copper has been very quiet, and prices have declined 2 annas per cwt.; Yellow Metal being unchanged in value. An advance of Re. 1 per candy has been established both in Staffordshire Bar Iron, and Swedish Bars.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of ready Seebore in harbour at Rs. 12½, and Deshagur at Rs. 13¼ per ton. Jardine's Navigation, for October shipment, has been done from Rs. 12-6 as. to Rs. 12-8 ans. For forward delivery importers ask higher prices on account of the rise in rates for freight. The market is steady and quiet in tone; we quote alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward.	
Walsh Hartley	Nil	Nil	
West "	"	"	
Australian	"	"	
Powell's	Rs. 23	Rs. 21½	per ton.
Cardiff	23	21½	"
Japan	Nil	Nil	
Bengal	12	12	"
Singareni	Nil	Nil	
Seebpore	12 3-4	13	"
Sanctoria	13½	13 1-4	"
Deshagur	13½	13½	"
Jardines	12½	12 3-4	"
Heilger's	12½	12 1-4	"
Gourangdhi	12½	12½	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market was firm in tone at the close of last week; but very little business was reported, sellers of new crop Cotton having been unwilling to enter into further contracts at current rates; but afterwards a few sellers came out and some transactions in Broach, for March delivery, and Bengals, for January, transpired. The market then became easier; but in the middle of the week (a native holiday having intervened) a firmer feeling set in, in sympathy with the advance in prices in New York and Liverpool and rates here moved up Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy for Broach, Bengals and Bhownuggur. Of Ready old stuff some 1,000 to 2,000 bales have been taken daily by local spinners at current quotations. To-day the market has been rather easier, forward crop having been quoted at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower. Rather more ready Cotton has been taken by the Mills at previous prices.

No further rain fell in the Bengal or Oomrawattee cotton circles after the middle of last week, excepting at Barsee in the latter (where the plants were showing bolls, and where a small area has been sown this year than last), where about 1¼ inch was registered. There was also a further fall to about the same extent at Broach where the crop continued to flourish, but where sufficient rain had fallen. At Sholapore the rain had been heavy and continuous, ¾ inch had fallen during Monday morning at the time when the telegrams were despatched, and field operations were interrupted. There was also 1½ inch registered at Veerumgaum, and ¼ inch at Wadhwan in the Dhollera circle; and about the same quantity at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle. Taking the area generally the telegraphic advices of Monday confirmed the previous satisfactory reports from every circle, the plants in the Bengal and Oomra districts being forward and flourishing and the picking of first sowings having partially begun at Delhi.

Yesterday's advices by wire regarding the growing Cotton Crop were again satisfactory. There had been further slight rain in some districts of the Bengal, Oomrawattee, and Dhollera circles, and at Broach, but the fall had not in any case reached half an inch, and was generally below ¼ inch, the weather having in most districts been bright and seasonable. In the Bengal circle picking had become general in the Delhi districts and in others the bolls on the plants were rapidly ripening, while throughout the Oomrawattee district the plants were either in flower or showing bolls more or less forward, the crop at Oomrawattee itself being stated to be excellent. The Broach crop continued to flourish.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs.	150—3 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good		"	144—2 7-8d.
Do. do.	January 1898	"	148—2 31-32d.
Do. Good		"	140—2 13-16d.
Belatee, Fine		"	165—3 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good		"	157—3 1-8d.
Khandesh, Fully Good		"	161—3 3-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good		"	170—3 11-32d.
Dhollera, Fine		"	Nil
Do. Fully Good			173—3 7-16d.
Do. Good		"	166—3 9-32d.
Do. do.	May 1898	"	168—3 11-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good		"	Nil
Westerns		"	Nil
Broach, Fine		"	Nil
Do. Good		"	Nil
Do do	March 1898	"	189—3 23-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	1,535	5,540	9,641
From 1st Jan. to 7th October	1,308,532	1,674,6.5	1,441,686
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	...	6,164	2,629
From 1st Jan. to 7th October	481,481	695,918	510,311
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	....	3,213	925
From 1st Jan. to 7th October	425,021	305,?75	134,437

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There has been rather more enquiry in these markets from exporters during the first week; but little fresh ready business is likely to be done until supplies begin to come forward more freely. Meantime, quotations generally are unchanged and nominal to a great extent.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	18,205	51,012	32,865
Do. from 1st January to 7th Oct	1,436,449	3,427,979	4,260,018
Linseed for the week	3,258	16,975	7,338
Do. from 1st January to 7th Oct	401,926	3,272,190	2,586,565
Rapeseed for the week	1,930	45,192	4,673
Do. from 1st January to 7th Oct	1,746,505	1,090,112	1,996,074
Gingellyseed for the week	2,753	12,467	16,953
Do. from 1st January to 7th Oct	389,416	845,208	770,306

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts
Wheat for the week	...	...	41,445
Do. from 1st January to 7th Oct	2,813	1,409,823	2,388,703
Linseed for the week	5,321	...	25,086
Do. from 1st January to 7th Oct	533,541	2,949,226	2,306,197
Rapeseed for the week	4,002	14,016	...
Do. from 1st January to 7th Oct	1,539,569	1,139,016	1,688,993
Gingellyseed for the week	...	...	1,298
Do. from 1st January to 7th Oct	458,139	1,063,499	1,038,690

DIVINE SERVICE.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 10.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral. Merbecke.—Hymns Introit No. 2, 551, 320 and 229.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 545, 21 and 271. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Chants.
The offertories are for the Organ Restoration Fund.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.
10-45 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
7 a.m.—Matins.—Hymns 257 and 175.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 35, 314 and 320.
6 p.m.—Evensong.—Hymns 266, 271 and 24.
Chaplain Rev. G. H. Lewis.

WESLEYAN CHURCH
(Colaba Causeway).
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
4 30 p.m.—Sunday School.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
6 p.m.—T. A. Bailey, Esq., (Poona).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. F. Wood.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. Isaac F. Row.
GRANT ROAD CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons.
MAZAGON CHURCH—Wari Bunder.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon.
SEAMEN'S REST, FRERE ROAD.
7-30 p.m.—Service by Rev. F. Wood.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
(Wandby Road, Esplanade).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 34, 257 and 16; Psalm 81.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE
(Near School of Art).
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 5, 279 and 316.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 181, 238 and 21.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 195, 219 and 75.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 239 Pt., 1, 142 and 71.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD.
(Opposite Byculla Club).
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral.) Preacher, Rev. Father B'scoe.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) Preacher, Rev. Father Gardner.
Alms for the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 1, 315 and 278.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 510, 231 and 17.

ST. NICHOLAS, SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
THURSDAYS.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)
7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymn 324.
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer—Hymns 37 and 251.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 196, 370, and 401.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH
Hymns 130, 107, 125 and 285.
Anthem.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3-4 THE WEEK.
5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12 The Frontier Risings—Battle of the Bedmani Pass—With Generals Elles and Westmacott, 1st Brigade—With General Westmacott's Brigade—Mamunds Resistance—The Malakand Despatches—Bazar and Bara Valleys—Luxurious Warfare.
13 LEADING ARTICLES: The Arrest of Mr. Rand's Assassin—Mr. O'Conor's Trade Review.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: The Frontier Campaign—The Registration of Deaths.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: Climatic Changes—The Modern Ethiopia.
16 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
17 The Poona Murders.
18 SPORTING NEWS—Poona Races.
19 Rugby Football Tournament.
20 Hyderabad Notes—The Rebuilding of Bombay—The Army Medical Staff.
21 The City Mortality.
22 The McCorkell Memorial at Ahmedabad—Bombay Municipal Corporation.
23 The Accident on the Mysore Railway—The Famine.
24 Bombay Port Trust—The New Bombay Government Scheme—Sir George White's Retirement.
25 To Military Officers and Others—Indian Crop Prospects Indigo—Bombay Natural History Society—The Surface and Subsoil Drainage of Bombay.
26 The "Pratoda" Sedition Case Appeal—Arrival of a Portuguese Gunboat—Bombay Rifle Club—Arrival of the Overland Mails of the 17th September—BENGAL—MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.
27 OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Command Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders.
28 ADVERTISEMENTS.
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Price Current—Bombay Market Report.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—September 30, at Mussoorie, the wife of H. J. Bell, I. C. S., of a daughter.

BROWN—September 30, at Erode, the wife of Harry Morse Brown, Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue, of a son.

LOWRY—September 30, at Ellore, the wife of C. Lowry of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HEARD—BELL—September 24, at Dunga Gali, Murree Hills, by Rev. J. G. S. Syme, Chaplain, Surgeon-Captain Richard Heard, M.B., Indian Medical Service, second son of Robert Lynn Heard, M.D., Blackrock, Co. Dublin, to Agnes McCrae Bruce, second surviving daughter of the late Robert Bell, Advocate, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.

DEATHS.

BARLOW—October 4, at Midnapore, Montague Frederick Harold, son of H. Barlow, Ex. Engr., P. W. D., aged 10½ months.

GIBBON—October 2, at Turcoulcah Factory, Champarun, Matilda Gibbon, widow of James Gibbon, formerly of Meerut, N.-W. P., aged 71 years.

O'BRYEN—October 1, killed in action, near the village of Agrah, while leading his Regiment to the attack, Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. O'Bryen, Commandant, 31st Punjab Infantry, age 43 years, eldest son of the late Colonel J. O'Bryen, I. S. C.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

THE large and increasing number of cyclists in Bombay should read with interest the bright account given by Mr. Charles Edwardes, in the *Badminton Magazine*, of his cycle tour in Spain. Burgos, in the north-east of Spain, was his starting point, from which he went south via Madrid to Toledo, in the centre of Spain. Thence he turned westward to Talavera, and finally northwards through Salamanca to the conclusion of his tour at Corunna. The whole distance traversed was about eight hundred miles, and the time occupied in the tour was just a month. Not only the facts mentioned, but also the very style in which the narrative is written, show how enjoyable the trip was, although the necessary travelling expenses did not exceed five shillings a day. It is needless to say that there were plenty of what the guide-books call objects of interest to see and admire in the land of old renown through which his route lay; but these Mr. Edwardes leaves to Baedeker and Murray to describe. The country was hilly, and he had to keep all his faculties on the alert in order to steer safely past long teams of mules and herds of oxen when he was speeding down steep inclines. Sometimes he had to get off his machine, and sometimes the unfamiliar sight of the two-wheeled monster suddenly presented to mules and horses startled them so much that they shook off their riders, male and female, on the roadside—without much damage, however, even to the fair riders, as they were protected against bruises by the thick clothes in which they were swathed. Only one seriously alarming accident happened on his way, and that was at the outset of his journey, not far from Burgos. On this occasion the mules drawing a family cart full of people broke wildly away off the road, and upset themselves and the cart and its occupants. It speaks well for the courage and chivalry of our cyclist that, instead of scorching away from the scene of ruin as fast as he could, he waited to face the objurgations of the upset and bruised family, and to give them all the help in his power. The out-of-the-way parts of Spain are as ignorant of the bicycle as the out-of-the-way parts of India, or more so. At portions of the route the villagers were deeply interested in the wonderful performances of what they called the "new invention." They were always friendly and good natured, and the *alcalde* would dismiss the wheel-borne traveller on his departure with a "Vaya con Dios, caballero" that sounded like a benediction. The great cities of Spain, however, are quite up to date in bicyclical progress. In the parks of Madrid there are tracks reserved for bicyclists and kept in beautiful order. The bicycle races excite now in Spain the enthusiasm that only bull fights are supposed to evoke in Spanish minds. Madrid has also its cycle press and local factories for the manufacture of cycles, which will render the pastime still more popular by bringing down the price of machines. Somewhat to our surprise we learn from Mr. Edwardes that the roads in Spain are decidedly good. The main roads were splendidly constructed in the palmy days of Spanish glory, and are well kept up even at the present day. At regular intervals the road men have solidly built little cottages, where the wayfarer can always get a jug of wine and a simple meal. How different this is from India, where even in large towns a Christian can get nothing to eat or drink, and is compelled to carry all his provender with him! At the Spanish inns good meals and polite attention could always be counted on, unless the traveller bothered the host and family with ideas of punctuality and hurry, unsuitable to the air of Spain, and to the character of the people. The fleas were troublesome, and the inn accommodation was often of the roughest description; but one can bear a good deal of roughness, when one is braced up by quick motion through air so keen, fresh, and invigorating that it might create a soul beneath the ribs of death.

Mr. Edwardes' cycling tour in Spain is an excellent illustration of the delights of travelling on the double wheel under favourable circumstances. If anyone wishes to look at the other side of the picture and learn the difficulties and dangers and hardships involved in this mode of travelling, when pursued in semi-barbarous countries, ill provided with roads, let him turn to the experiences of Messrs. Fraser, Lunn and Lowe on their way through Persia, as detailed in last month's *Travel*. One afternoon, at three o'clock, they started for the town of Dehbid, twenty miles distant, which they expected to reach by nightfall. Knowing that the snow lay deep, and that the route was dangerous and difficult, they hired a horseman to show them the way. When they got into the dread pass of Koli Kush or the Shoulder of Death, they found cycling impossible, and in the growing darkness struggled on afoot after their guide, until in a trembling and tearful voice he exclaimed "Sahibs, I have lost the way." Thus they found themselves lost on the bleak side of a mountain, eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, in pitchy darkness. Their limbs were already aching with cold, and the snow was beginning to fall. Presently, to make matters worse, if possible, their guide disappeared and they were left alone. They called for him and got no answer. "There was only the howl of the storm, the swish of the driven snow, and all around a white featureless sea." Then two forms loomed in sight. They were wolves, and a couple of shots from the revolver frightened them away. The unfortunate cyclists wandered about, faint and dizzy, and tumbling at every step, till twenty minutes past twelve, when they received some comfort by hitting upon the poles of the Indo-European telegraph. It was now found necessary to desert their bicycles, and they pushed on without them from pole to pole, often plunging up to their waists in snow, until one of them declared he could not move on a step farther, and fell fainting to the ground. At two o'clock they succeeded in making a fire of some bushes, but it soon went out. "We lay down on the frozen soil," so the thrilling narrative of adventure goes on, "very close, and putting our arms round each other for mutual warmth, kept one another awake by talking and occasional kicks. It was uncomfortable shivering with numbed limbs, not knowing where we were, nor what our fate would be before morning came. Every half hour we rose and stamped our feet and ran about. Then we lay down again half-dazed, at times even wishing overpowering sleep would take possession of us, and put an end to our trials." However, they managed to avoid sleeping the sleep of death among the snow, and when the light of day at last dawned they were in a comparatively cheerful mood, though their clothes were covered with mud and sodden with wet, their features drawn and their eyes bloodshot. They were presently found by two horsemen, sent out from Dehbid to look for them, and conveyed to that town, where after resting a day or two they recovered from the extraordinary privations and exposure they had endured. The rest of the route to Shiraz was free from such terrible experiences. They passed by the famous ruins of Pasargadae, consisting of a few stones "which could conveniently be stored away in an average suburban back garden." With such scant reverence does the spirit of the age embodied in a cyclist greet the relics of the mighty past. The ruins of Persepolis, however, were unanimously voted to be wonderful and majestic. But even here we find the modern spirit rampant, when we read of "the remains of a mighty gateway, which were as like the Gate to the Bilkins, one saw at the Lyceum Theatre, when Coppee's *Pour la Couronne* was produced as one pea is like a second pea." The approach to Shiraz, the garden of Persia, the home of poets, roses, and nightingales, was along a tiresome rock-strewn road, and "when you have to jump from your machine every fifty yards, any romantic prepossessions that you nurture fly like the proverbial chaff before the proverbial wind." Nevertheless, our travellers could not but admire the beauty of Shiraz and the fine aroma and delicate beauty of its wine. Moore drew wildly on his imagination when he went into raptures over "Kishma's amber bowers" and Bendemeer's bower of roses, and the nightingales singing round it all the day long. There are neither roses nor nightingales at Bendemeer, Kishma is absolutely treeless; but poetical descriptions are not always entirely fictitious, and the beauty of Shiraz may almost warrant the most enthusiastic transports of Hafiz, Sadi, and Thomas Moore.

To us the chief interest in the tours we have just been considering is that in both cases the course traversed was more or less on the route between England and India. Many of us find the railway portion of our journeys to and from home the most tiresome and disagreeable part of our travelling experiences. The accounts of such bicycle tours as we have been considering, remind us that those who can bicycle might in many cases substitute a delightful tour on wheels for the whole or part of the railway journey across the Continent. There is something especially satisfactory in a cycle ride in which you have not to retrace your steps. Just as a walk with an object is more agreeable than a mere constitutional, so a bicycle tour by which you save your railway fare and go straight on without having to retrace your steps, has decided advantages over a tour in which you go to a great distance, and take the train back, or in which you fetch a wide compass, and return to the point from which you started. The advantage is not so much based upon the financial saving as on the fact that human nature is somehow averse to imitating in any form whatever the historic, but apparently irrational, conduct of the King of France, who "marched boldly, boldly up a hill, and then marched down again." This being the case, many of us might do worse than make our bicycles carry us over a portion of our journey home, instead of paying a high rate for their conveyance by rail or steam-boat. We should not like to hear of any of our readers floundering, however heroically, in the snow and mud of Persia, or breaking their souls or their machines on the rock strewn or cobbled or rutty roads of that or any other half-civilised country. To ride a bicycle on ill-made roads is as weary and unprofitable as to attempt to cut blocks with razors. The bicycle is a delicate instrument, essentially adapted to well-made roads, and it should not be abused by being ridden over deep ruts or bare rocks. Mr. Edwardes assures us that the Spanish roads are good, and that the air of Spain is invigorating. Let us then, when we next go homewards, disembark ourselves and our bicycle at Gibraltar, and cycle through the ancient realm of the Moors to old Madrid, and so on towards London, where we will find our heavy luggage all ready for us on our arrival, and may hear from the fellow passengers we left behind, on board ship, how rough it was in the Bay of Biscay. Spain has special attractions as being a country a little out of the track of the ordinary tourist. But, if we are less ambitious of the charm of novelty, many alternative routes offer themselves for our consideration. The Anglo-Indian may start on his bicycle from Marseilles and make his way northwards from sea to sea through France, one of the very best countries in the world for cycling, a land in which railways and hostelries are prepared to welcome the cyclist with open arms. Or he may start from Brindisi for Rome, Naples, and Florence, or may take the train to the top of the great watersheds in the north of Italy, and slide easily and gracefully down hill to Innspruck and Bavaria, or to any of the other countries lying on the other side. The delightful possibilities that suggest themselves to the imagination, on considering this question, are endless and somewhat tantalising to those who would like very much to realise them, but are prevented by circumstances from being able to do so. All we need say, in conclusion, is that any one, who, after reading Mr. Edwardes' cycle tour in Spain, comes with his bicycle to India from England or from India to England *with* his bicycle, and does not do some part of the journey *on* his bicycle, should, unless he has exceptional reasons for hurrying over his journey, adopt henceforward as his motto, "Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor."

THE very serious effect of the plague upon the cotton manufacturing industry of Bombay is strikingly shown by some statistics in Mr. O'Conor's Trade Review for last year. The yarn produced in the Bombay factories during 1895-96 was 323·2 millions of lbs, in quantity, while last year it was 298·1 million lbs. In each of the first three quarters of the year the outturn averaged 85 million lbs., but in the fourth quarter—from January to March last—it was only 40·4 million lbs. Business had, however, been so brisk in the first six months of the year, that the shortage on the total outturn was only eight per cent. Owing to the great demand from China the quantity of yarn exported, despite the paralysis to business in the fourth quarter of the year, was larger than in any previous twelve months, aggregating to 196 millions of lbs. The Bombay mills (town and Presidency) turn out about 71 per cent. of the yarn manufactured in India, the Bengal mills produce about 10 per cent., those of Madras about 7, the North-West Provinces 5, and the Central Provinces about 4. Weaving is concentrated in Bombay to a still greater extent than spinning, the produce of this Province being 81 per cent. of the whole. Madras and the Central Provinces each manufacture about 6 per cent. of the total. Consequent upon the exodus of hands last year, the production in the Bombay mills fell from an average of about 18 million lbs., in each of the first three quarters, to 12·6 million lbs. in the last. Fully nine-tenths of the goods are grey unbleached weavings, and it is only in the Central Provinces that any material portion of the weaving consists of the finer goods. Taking the last two years together, the production of yarn has been 852½ million lbs., of which total 380½ million lbs. have been exported, a quantity equal to about 38 per cent. Of the remainder, according to the estimate of the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, 26 per cent. is used in power looms, and 36 per cent. in hand looms. He estimates that the hand looms use the whole of the yarn which is imported, as well as the hand spun yarn, and that nearly three-fourths of the yarn spun in India is woven by hand-looms. This shows that the indigenous industry of hand spinning has by no means been supplanted by the mills, and there can be no doubt that the legislation of January 1896 had a protective effect upon it. It is noteworthy that counts higher than the number 20 are being more largely spun than was the case a few years ago; they now form no less than thirteen per cent. of the whole production.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR was the nominal author of the present currency scheme, to carry out which successfully it was absolutely necessary for the Government to place such a duty on the raw metal as would act as a deterrent to its excessive import, not only as a means of gambling, but also to protect the unwary victims of the money-lenders. This was pointed out very fully in the leading articles of the *Bombay Gazette* immediately it was known that the Mints were to be closed, and this view we have consistently upheld. Results speak for themselves: the country remains a great sink for the raw metal, and there is reason to believe that fraudulent coinage has been going on to a considerable extent without detection. Sir David Barbour's letter in the *Times*, summarised by Reuter on Wednesday, reminds us that it was due to Sir David's casting vote that the prohibitory duty on silver that we advocated was *not* put on. To further his pet hobby, Bimetallism, he now writes, to use plain language, pure nonsense, the only effect of which is to upset trade generally, and give another incentive to gambling. The re-opening of the Indian Mints may be practically considered as non-discussable and out of the question; it was an unwise thing to close the Mints without simultaneously putting a prohibitory duty in the import of silver, but to re-open the Mints now would mean incalculable disaster, additional taxation generally, and a host of other evils, which would fall on the shoulders least able to bear it. Even now, at the eleventh hour, the duty we advocated in June 1892 would be preferable to any other course, International Bimetallism being out of the question. The duty we advocate on silver is harmful to nobody and protective to many, and a much more just and sensible extra tax than any other would be, for if silver is wanted as a luxury, people who can afford luxuries should be made to pay for them.

FOR some time past the accounts which we have been receiving from Gujerat, indicate that plague may possibly break out in the city of Baroda. His Highness the Gaekwar, before leaving his capital, we are glad to find, was particular in asking the Minister and the Municipal authority to guard against its introduction into the city, and has sanctioned the appropriation of ample funds to keep up special sanitary works for the city until the scare totally disappears. It is understood that the further conservancy scheme, drawn up by the Municipal Commissioner on the basis of instructions received from the Maharajah and the Minister, is now likely to be passed, involving an additional outlay of about Rs. 35,000 a year, which, however, will be recouped by the service fees proposed. We further notice that the Dewan Bahadhur has published permissive rules of quarantine, authorising the Municipality and the Subha of Baroda to detain in quarantine, for a week, any arrivals from places affected by plague, such as Cutch Mandvie, Poona, or Surat. The Commissioner is empowered to eject any persons, within twelve hours of their arrival, should they attempt to evade quarantine. A large plague hospital, and three or four other buildings are still open for the purposes of segregation. Some quarters of the town of Baroda, such as Burbaopura, in Wady, cause some anxiety to the Minister, who has wisely ordered a dispensary to be opened in the suspicious localities themselves, while the Municipal officers have instructions to fully whitewash and fumigate them, the ground floors of all houses being specially treated at the expense of the Baroda Government. All cases of sickness are closely watched from day to day. The Huzur sanitary authorities, headed by Dr. Sumshudin and Dr. Dhurandhar, are fully on the alert throughout the territories, the Minister every now and then reminding all officials of the necessity for a strict observance of precautionary measures. Nor have the Residency authorities abated their interest, and it is hoped all may be carried out without avoidable friction or cause for annoyance.

NOMINATIONS of candidates for the vacancy caused in the Municipal Corporation by the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey, were received up to last evening. There was only one candidate in the field, viz., Mr. Mahomedbhoy Curreembhoy Ebrahim, who was proposed by Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz and Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, and seconded by Messrs. Goolam Hossein Allana and Ebrahim Rahimtoola. As the election was uncontested, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Curreembhoy Ebrahim was declared elected a Municipal Councillor in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey, deceased.

A TELEGRAPHIC message, dated yesterday, at Hongkong, states that during the last fortnight the sales of Bombay yarns amounted only to 1,600 bales, the rate of exchange being Rs. 142½ per 100 dollars; and during the same period the sales of yarns at Shanghai were reported to be 3,000 bales, and exchange quoted at Rs. 192¼ for 100 taels. The market for Malwa opium not being open at Hongkong no quotations could be given. But the price of new Malwa at Shanghai was 660 taels per chest; old 695; and very old 700 taels.

FROM the 25th ultimo to the 1st instant, 3 Europeans, 8 Eurasians, 18 Native Christians, 224 Hindus and 56 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 309 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 296. The deaths are thus classified:—3 from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 6 from measles, 97 from fevers, 25 from dysentery, 8 from diarrhœa, and 168 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 35·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 45·3 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Bombay High Court (Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade) have dismissed an application made by Govind Vinayek Apte, a Brahmin, for revision of a decision of Mr. H. O. Brooke, first-class Magistrate of Kolaba District, who, in February last, convicted him of abetting commission of offence by more than ten persons under section 117 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to one year's simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to suffer three months further simple imprisonment. The case affords one more instance of a disposition on the part of Maratha Brahmins to incite people to resist the lawful authority of Government. The substance of the charge on which Apte had been tried was that, in a speech made to about 3,000 persons, assembled near the village of Borla, on the 18th December last, he incited the crowd to tap toddy-trees and to cut wood in Government Forests without permission from the authorities, to rescue persons caught by Government officers, and to assault officers who interfered to stop or arrest the perpetrators. On the date abovementioned, some thousands of people, Brahmins, Marathas, Augris, &c., mustered at Borla and listened to a long harangue from the accused. For a month or more before his arrest, the accused was seen going to and fro, and walking up and down throughout Pen and Panwell, his object, as appeared upon the evidence, being to rouse the villagers to the point of demanding or enforcing concession from Government in time of famine. He stated that he was a resident of Bombay. The entries in the diary and other papers found with him shewed that he was accredited to the Brahmins of the Kolaba District, with whom he was working hand in hand, and that mass meetings of the people at Gulsunda, Chikhla, and elsewhere were being busily promoted by himself and his friends for the furtherance of their common objects. The mass meeting at Borla was an incident in this agitation. Mr. Brooke found that the people, not only in the villages included in Apte's plan of campaign, but wherever Brahminical influence could be brought to bear, had been induced to identify Apte's cause with their own. Apte was the only speaker in the Borla meeting until later in the afternoon Sathe, the Famine agent of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, arrived.

COUNT LEONTIEFF, who recently seconded Prince Henri d'Orleans in his duel with the Count of Turin, is now in Constantinople, the bearer of presents and letters from King Menelik to the Sultan. The new Governor-General of Southern Ethiopia is a young-looking man, well over six feet, of athletic build, broad in the back and long in limb, with keen, frank blue eyes, and a short, curly, divided beard—a splendid type of the Russian noble. In answer to various questions from the *Standard* correspondent, he made the following remarks: This is the fourth time that I have visited Abyssinia. What line the King will take with regard to the Dervishes, should the Egyptians advance on Khartoum, I really have no idea, and, if I had, I should not be at liberty to ventilate it. Since I have now taken office under King Menelik, my duty to my august master forbids me from discussing political or military matters connected with Abyssinia. Is the country rich? Well, it has no debt, which is half-way to being rich. The collection of revenue and the whole administration is carried on on patriarchal lines, which really are best suited to the people. In the interior the quantity of elephants is enormous. I have seen some herds which must certainly have contained nearer three hundred than two. I wish very much to procure some Indian-trained hunting elephants and hunters, if such a thing is possible, and to establish a regular system for catching and taming. The only question is whether the Indian elephant would be strong and bold enough to tackle his African brother. Of lions we have far too many. Most of the gold exported is not really Abyssinian, but comes from the Soudan. Our most auriferous tracts are right away on the Equator, and have hardly been touched yet. I am quite ready, and anxious even, to get back. It will, however, be another six weeks, I suppose, before I can get through all I have to do in Russia and Paris."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE *TIMES*.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent states that, it is rumoured, Prince Lobanoff left papers when he died, in which he urged that when Russia had completed her railways in Asia, she should strike a decisive blow at India, and, if succesful, the disintergration of the British Empire would follow.

The same correspondent states that the Powers are now rapidly directing their attention from Eastern Europe to Asia, and urges an Anglo-Russian entente, as a waiting policy is dangerous.

THE COST OF THE INDIAN FAMINE.

At the Mansion House meeting, yesterday, Lord George Hamilton estimated the cost of the Indian Famine to the Indian Government at ten million sterling.

THE SEAL FISHERIES QUESTION.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

Fresh parleying has ended in the final refusal of Lord Salisbury to participate in any Conference on the Seal Fisheries question if Russia and Japan are represented.

THE TRADE RETURNS.

The British Trade Returns for the past nine months show an increase in the Imports of thirteen and a-half millions, whilst the Exports have decreased four and a-half millions.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

At a meeting, connected with the closing of the Mansion House Famine Relief Fund, the Lord Mayor stated that it was the largest fund ever collected and the cheapest in administration.

Lord George Hamilton dwelt on the vast good done, and cordially thanked the Lord Mayor and the Committee for the important public service rendered.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, OCT. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta, with the outward mails of the 1st instant, left here, at 11-30 p.m., yesterday.

THE VICEROY'S FRONTIER POLICY.

APPROVAL BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

LORD ELGIN'S TERM OF OFFICE TO BE EXTENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 8.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London, 7th October, states :—The proposals of the Viceroy in regard to the tribal risings on the Frontier were referred, in the first instance, to the Secretary of State for his approval.

In reply, Lord George Hamilton has given to the Government of India absolutely free hand in the matter, undertaking, however, to share the responsibility in any measures the Viceroy-in-Council may decide to employ.

High opinion is held here by all competent authorities on Indian affairs concerning Lord Elgin's patience, courage, and judgment in dealing with a succession of extraordinary calamities which have befallen India of late.

It is understood that if the Viceroy is willing to remain at the helm after the completion of his term of office, extension of the tenure will be shortly announced.

In that case, a similar compliment will probably be paid, later, to one of his Excellency's colleagues.

THE LOSS OF THE GLENARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 8.

Yesterday, the steamer Hispania brought sixteen of the crew of the ship Glenard, which went aground on Saugor Sands, on Monday last, and has since become a total wreck. The captain and officers will remain on the lightship till the vessel, which is steadily settling down on the sands, disappears. Altogether the men are very reluctant to give any information, having been warned beforehand, as they said, not to open their mouths. They said, however, that the vessel arrived at Sandheads on Sunday, the 3rd instant, and was caught in the cyclone passing over the head of the Bay. Finding the weather very stormy with a heavy sea on, and being unable to get a pilot, the vessel was brought to anchor, a little below Saugor, and everything secured. The following morning, the weather being still very unsettled, and heavy seas breaking over the vessel, the strain parted one of the anchors, and the same day, by 1 p.m., the second anchor also parted. The sails were promptly set, and every precaution was adopted by the captain and officers to get away from dangerous quarters without a pilot, but without avail, and the unfortunate vessel slowly drifted on the treacherous sands. The weather continued stormy, and every effort to get her off proved unsuccessful. The following day the outward bound steamer Britannia, seeing the helpless state of the vessel, tried to render assistance, but, owing to the heavy seas, the boat could not be sent out to pass a line. The Britannia remained near the vessel the whole night, and in the meantime the steam tug Dalhousie was sent down to render assistance. The Glenard, however, gradually kept settling down, and by Tuesday there was no hope of saving the vessel. Heavy seas commenced to break over the ship, which showed signs of breaking up, and eventually had to be abandoned. With great difficulty the boats were lowered, and all that the officers and crew could do was to get into them, and proceed to the lower Gasper light vessel, where every attention was paid them. The crew were transferred to the steamer Hispania, on Wednesday, and were brought to town. Neither officers nor crew could save any of their effects, as all they could do was to lower boats and save themselves, owing to heavy seas breaking over the vessel, which was steadily settling on the sands with a heavy list to starboard. The men arrived with nothing but the clothing they were wearing, and were sent to the sailors' home. The captain and officers, who have managed to get away safely with the log-book, are expected to come up to-day, and one of the men remarked : "They are the best persons to obtain details from. We will get into trouble if we give any information."

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN HYDERABAD.

APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

SECUNDERABAD, OCT. 8.

The Nizam has, to-day, appointed a Special Commission, comprising of Nawab Sir Asman Jah, K. C. I. E., Nawab Sir Kurshed Jah, K. C. I. E., Maharajah Kishen Pershad, Peshkar, and Nawab Shahab Jung, Public Works Minister, to enquire into the expenditure of Government funds, particularly the Secret Service Fund, the Entertainment Fund, Kitchen Fund, and the Mansab or Pension Fund.

The object of appointing the Commission is to prove to the Government of India by disinterested investigation that the money has, to a large extent, been recklessly spent by these departments for many years, and that this is mainly responsible for the existing financial crisis.

The Minister has resented the appointment of the Commission, on the score that it reflects on his integrity.

A PRIVATE SAVED FROM DROWNING.

LAHORE, OCT. 8.

Private Burke, E Company, Yorkshire Regiment, while bathing in the Indus, at Khushalgarh, was washed away by an eddy to a distance of 3,000 yards, but was saved by the Superintendent of the Bridge of Boats with two or three boatmen.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LAHORE, OCT. 8.

Rai Bahadur Madan Gopal, barrister-at-law, has been nominated a non-official member of the Punjab Provincial Legislative Council. The appointment is popular with all communities.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 8.

In the General Plague Hospital 197 cases were reported ; in the Mahomedan Hospital 13 ; and in Hindu Hospital 5. In the surrounding villages 35 cases occurred, including 13 in the cantonment, with 33 deaths ; while in the city 16 fresh cases occurred.

The troops are engaged in the city and cantonment, and the police in the suburban municipal limits, in carrying out house-to-house search for plague cases.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL.

The match, this evening, in connection with the Football Tournament was semi-final, between the Royal Fusiliers and East Yorkshire, who won the matches played on Wednesday last. Owing to rain the ground was slippery, causing the game to proceed rather more slowly than previous games.

In the first half, despite determined efforts on both sides, no scoring took place—both sides scored a goal, but both were disallowed.

In the second half the Fusiliers, who were vigorously attacked by the Yorks, secured a goal, and the Yorkshire quickly scored a further goal, but this also was given against them for offside, when it wanted but a few minutes to time being called. The Fusiliers with great difficulty scored another goal, winning the match by two goals to love.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Captain (temporary Major) Price, 27th Bombay Light Infantry, who is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff of the Bombay Command, is posted to Mhow District. Captain Cooper, Royal Engineers, is transferred from Aden Division to Bombay Defences Division, Military Works.

Bombay Command Order, No. 494, dated 24th September, posting Lieutenant Tillard, Royal Engineers, to Bombay Command, is cancelled.

Army Medical Staff—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Beamish, on arrival from England, is posted to Bombay District. Under instructions from the Army Headquarters, India, the undermentioned medical officers have been ordered to proceed immediately to Rawalpindi for duty with the British General Hospital :—Surgeon-Captain Bray, Jones, Floury, and Tibbets ; and Surgeon-Lieutenant Howell, Army Medical Staff.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is notified that Lieutenant-Colonel C. Hervey, Royal Artillery, is appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Karachi. Lieut.-Col. Willoughby, Royal Artillery, is appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Aden. Capt. Wellesly, on promotion to that rank from L. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, has been posted to No. 4 Company Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, vice Captain Butler, transferred to Horse Establishments. Lieutenant Tyrell, 30th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to L. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, India, and with referrence to Bombay Command Order, Nos. 447 and 470, of 3rd and 16th September, respectively, it is notified that Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed permanently to command the Royal Artillery at Kirkee, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Hotham, on arrival in India, will be posted to command the Royal Artillery at Bangalore.

Under instructions received from the Army Headquarters, India, it is notified that Lieutenant Colonel Newbegging, Royal Artillery, who is expected to arrive at Bombay early in the current trooping season, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Quetta, as a temporary measure.

Admission of Staff pay is authorised to the undermentioned officers whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department, under provision of para. 40 of the Field Service Departmental Code, Commissariat Transport ; Lieutenant Vaughan, 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment, and 2nd Lieutenant Doyly, 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

Lieutenant Das, 29th Bombay Infantry, has passed the tests laid down in para. 120, G., Army Regulation, India, Vol. II.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been permitted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Lieutenant Bannerman, 1st Bombay Lancers ; Captain Conran, 20th Bombay Rifles ; and Conductor Gibson Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty (10th September, 1897) :—Lieutenant Searle, Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 9th Bombay Infantry, for 4 months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from date of leaving India :—Surgeon-Captain Street, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, for six months.

Border Regiment, 2nd Battalion.—Captain Browne, 6 months, on medical certificate.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Captain Buist, 6 weeks, medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Stoddart, No. 13 Company Eastern Division, from 10th September to 9th December, 6 months, on private affairs.

Merwara Battalion.—Colonel Stewart, 6 months, on private affairs.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, OCT. 8.

Mr. J. Bradon, now officiating Deputy Accountant-General, P. W. D., Simla, acts as Examiner, P. W. D. Accounts, Bombay, vice Mr. O'Donoghue, gazetted for one year's furlough.

The retirement from Civil Service, from the 10th instant, of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Caddell is announced.

Lieutenant Frizelle, 10th Bombay Infantry, is gazetted for employment in the Punjab Commission.

Surgeon-Majors Adey, Jervis, Davidson, Peacocke, and Nariman, all of the Bombay Medical Establishment, are promoted to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Commander Hewett is appointed Port Officer, Karachi, vice Commander Finny ; Commander Aves, meanwhile, succeeding Mr. Hewett permanently as Deputy Conservator, Madras Port.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 16,245,189 for the construction of the Godhra-Rutlam State Railway.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, OCT. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi (extra) left here, this afternoon, for Bombay.

HONGKONG, OCT. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore left here, this afternoon, for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Bhownagar	3 9-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	111 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117 3-4
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-16
Bar Silver	26

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £33,200,000 ; Decrease, £1,200,000 ; Public Deposits, £8,800,000 ; Increase, £100,000 ; Other Deposits, £40,600,000 ; Increase, £1,800,000 ; Other Securities, £29,900,000 ; Increase, £400,000 ; Notes and Gold, £21,600,000 ; Decrease, £1,400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain W. A. Wheler, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi and Aden, with English mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Bennertz, Mr R
Bishop, Mr
Bradbury, Mr J F
Grundy, Mr and Mrs
Lambert, Mr
Newman, Mrs L
Newman, Mrs W
Newan, Master
Omealy, Col W A
Rankin, Rev E A
Reynolds, Mr H W
Rogers, Surg Capt L
Swan, Mr and Mrs
Tekoo Ram, Mr
Waters, Dr G

FOR BRINDISI.

Curstaiss, Mrs
Initford, Mr B
Invi, Mr J
Kirtan, Mr W F
Kanga, Mr F M
Sampson, Dr and Mrs
Urbig, Mr

FOR ADEN.

Cowasjee, Mr
Mehta, Mrs

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

SEPT. 11.—Lieutenant E. Stocken returned from leave, and has been appointed to the R. I. M. S. Clive.

Sept. 18.—Commander C. W. Hewett, Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, returned from leave, and has been directed to proceed to Karachi and assume charge of the duties of Port Officer.

Septr. 22.—Mr. Francis John Bookle Hutchinson, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Sub-Lieutenant, reported himself for duty and has been attached to the R. I. M. S. Clive.

Sept. 27.—Engineer J. H. Nutter returned from leave and has been appointed to the R.I.M.S. Clive.

Sept. 27.—Lieutenants A. W. McArthur and R. Cooper returned from leave and have been appointed to the R.I.M.S. Canning.

Sept. 27.—Mr. William Kirkwood Thyne, appointed by the Secretary of State for India, a Sub-Lieutenant, arrived in Bombay, and has been appointed to the R.I.M.S. Canning.

THE FRONTIER RISING.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

NOTIFICATION TO THE AFRIDIS BY GENERAL SIR W. LOCKHART.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 8.

General Sir William Lockhart has issued the following notification to the Tirah Afridis and to the Orakzais :—

"In the year 1881 the Afridis and the Khyber Pass entered into treaty engagements with the British Government, undertaking, in consideration of certain allowances, to maintain order throughout the Pass, to deal with offences on the road, to furnish levies for the above purposes, and to abstain from committing outrages in the British territory. Up to the month of August 1897 these engagements had been on the whole faithfully observed ; but during that and the succeeding month the Afridis have broken their engagements, attacked, plundered, and burnt the posts in the Khyber Pass, which were garrisoned by levies furnished for the purpose by the Afridis themselves and have joined the Orakzais in attacking British posts and villages on the Kohat border.

For these offences all tribal and services allowances hitherto granted by the British Government to Afridis and Orakzais are declared to be forfeit, and it is entirely at the disposal of the British Government to withhold or to renew, wholly or in part, as they may think fit.

The British Government has also determined to despatch a Force under my command to march through the country of the Orakzais and Afridis, and to announce from the heart of their country the final terms of the British Government. This advance is made to mark the fact that these tribes took part in the attacks above mentioned, and the power of the British Government to advance if, and when, they chose. The Government have neither the intention nor wish to inflict unnecessary damage on the tribes, provided they immediately make submission and reparation. The terms and conditions on which such submission will be accepted will be announced to the Jirgas of the tribes when I have arrived in Tirah, and I am authorised to enforce the fulfilment of these terms and conditions, and of any further terms and conditions which opposition by any tribe or section or individuals thereof may render it necessary to impose.

It is, therefore, notified that all who wish to live in peace with the Sirkar and desire to possess their own country and to see it no more in the power and occupation of the Sirkar should assist to the utmost of their abilities in the work of enforcing compliance with my orders, and with the said terms and conditions, by which means they will save the tribes from the further punishment which any opposition to the advance of the British troops will infallibly bring upon them and the tribal country from further occupation."

TOTAL NUMBER OF BRITISH LOSSES SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.

190 KILLED, 580 WOUNDED.

The total number of casualties in the British forces on the frontier during the period commencing with the attack on Colonel Bunny's party at Maizar and up to date, amounts to 190 killed, and 580 wounded.

Of these no less than 14 British Officers are among the killed, and 34 among the wounded.

GENERAL YEATMAN-BIGGS' REPORT ON THE UBLAN PASS ACTION.

COMPLIMENT BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Yeatman-Biggs' report on the Ublan Pass action, on the 27th August last, is now published in the *Gazette* and is to be taken as a Despatch.

In forwarding it Lieutenant-General Sir George Wolseley eulogises the conduct of the General Officer and the troops concerned, and recommends Subadar Akbar Khan for Order of Merit.

General Yeatman-Biggs' report mentions Captain Cooper ; Lieutenant Elsmie ; and Colonel Sturt for gallant and efficient leading of troops under their command ; and specially brings to notice the admirable manner in which Surgeon-Captains Beyts and Bomfield attended the wounded under fire, the former having also carried Lieutenant North on his back for a considerable distance down hill, too precipitous for any dhoolie.

The despatch adds that Subadar Akbar Khan, of the 2nd Punjabis, was severely wounded in the arm on the way up, but notwithstanding this continued to lead his company to the crest of Kotal and remained with them there until the end of the retirement.

On recommending the report to be treated as a Despatch, Sir George White expresses approbation of General Yeatman-Biggs' conduct of the operations and of the gallant behaviour and endurance of the troops he led.

FRONTIER APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. Hayden represents the Geological Survey with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peacock is appointed Commandant, Royal Engineers, Malakband Force, vice Broadbent ; while Captains Belli-Biwaz and Rouse succeed Captains Shore and Grier as Section Commandant and Adjutant, R.A., in the same Force.

A LULL IN THE SITUATION.

LAHORE, OCT. 8.

The Khans of Nawagai and Jhar have had an interview with Major Deane.

Negotiations with the Mamunds are now in progress ; in the meantime, it is likely that foraging parties will cease until a reasonable time for the Mamunds to make up their minds has passed.

A Camp follower has been shot in the Jandoul Valley.

The Orakzais, both on the Sadda border and in the Khanki Valley, are busy cutting their crops although they are not ripe.

The usual picquet of of the enemy are watching the passes.

An intended attack on Sadda next Thursday is reported.

No details have been issued as yet as to the composition of the Peshawar Column of the Tirah Force which will in all probability advance up the Bara Valley.

A patrol of the 4th Dragoon Guards was fired on, this morning, from some hills, about two miles north of the Khyber Pass. One horse was grazed by a bullet.

Colonel Sullivan, 4th Dragoon Guards, is now in command at Jamrud, with Captain Belk as Staff Officer.

FATAL FALL DOWN A KHUD.

A man of the Northamptonshire Regiment fell down a khud on the way from Fort Lockhart, and was killed. He was buried at Hangu on the night of the 3rd instant.

COLONEL WARBURTON AT KOHAT.

Colonel Warburton, formerly Political Officer Khyber Rifles, and now Political Officer on special duty, Tirah Field Force, has arrived at Kohat.

THE OPERATIONS AT A STANDSTILL.

THE MAMUNDS GIVEN TIME TO COMPLY WITH GOVERNMENT TERMS.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 8.

There is a lull in the frontier operations for a moment, but General Blood will resume coercion of the Mamunds forthwith unless the headmen elect to surrender the breech-loading rifles demanded from the clans. The north of Bajour have shown no signs of restlessness so far, but the two Mamunds living within Afghan border have all along actively assisted their kinsmen. This in a measure explains the severe fighting in the Watelai Valley.

AFRIDI GATHERING IN THE BAZAR VALLEY.

Interest will during the next few days centre in the Bazar Valley, where the Afridi clans are reported to be gathering in strength of war.

A Column, under command of General Hammond, consisting of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Oxfordshire Light Inft., 9th Gurkhas, 45th Sikhs, 57th Field Battery, and No. 3 British Mountain Battery, stands ready equipped for service, and in addition to it the 34th Pioneers will increase the mobility in case it has to move across the frontier.

WAITING FOR TIRAH.

KOHAT CAMP.

Sunday service was held in the little garrison church by the Reverend R. M. Kirwan, who has come up as chaplain to the Forces with the Tirah expedition. The 2nd Punjab Infantry marched in from Usterzai at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, the 28th. It is just a month since the regiment left, and since then they have had a very hard time of it, clearing the Samana of the hordes of Afridis and Orakzais who have at last thought discretion the better part of valour, and have disappeared. The regiment will earn a well deserved rest of a fortnight before joining the Marai and Zera Column. Considering the hard work and exposure our troops in the Samana have undergone during the last six weeks, the number of sick is very small, and the wounded are all progressing most favourably. Lieutenant Blair, 36th Sikhs, is on the high road to recovery, and will be sent home as soon as he can be moved.

September is an unhealthy month all over India, and most especially in the Kohat and Peshawar valleys. Malaria of a mild type was reported from Doaba and Sadr, but it will doubtless disappear as soon as the frosty feeling in the air begins. Since the rain the nights are pleasantly cool, but don't the mosquitos bite ! and in spite of a punkah, they hover round, and make night hideous, and sleep an impossibility by their incessant bites, and buzzing which equals a German Band. The Ordance Field Park is being hurriedly pushed forward to Kohat, Captain Braid, R. A., who is at Kushalgarh, superintending the despatch of the ordnance stores, will come on here soon. Captain Head, R. A., arrived on the 28th, and Colonel C. H. Scott, R. A., Chief Ordnance Officer to the expedition, arrives here on Saturday, the 2nd. Colonel C. Muir, 17th Bengal Cavalry, Commandant on the lines of communications, arrived from Kushalgarh on the 28th ; he was accompanied by a small escort of Afridi Sowars of the 17th Bengal Cavalry. We hear that it was at first suggested bringing up a Naval Rocket Detachment for service in Tirah ; this has, however, been modified, and a Rocket Detachment will be supplied by a party of 20 garrison gunners and 2 N. C. O.'s. It is a very happy idea, and it will give the Garrison Gunners, who have few opportunities of seeing service, good chance of distinguishing themselves. Needless to say, its value in Tirah will be countless ; besides the moral effect, a rocket can do an immense deal of damage to things and beings it comes in contact with. The rockets placed portable tripods, will be fired from tubes as used in the navy, and not from the trough as at present in use with the Royal Artillery. Both accuracy and safety will be a certainty. Search rights would be a great aquisition were the appliances more portable.

The coming expedition would be an excellent time to test the value of a captive balloon. Besides inspiring horror into the untutored mind of the semi-barbaric Afridi, it would be used by day for purposes of reconnaissance, and by nights for dropping bombs into the stone towered villages of Mainan and Rajgal. It is a common rumour that the Afridis are very keen on securing British officers as hostages ; they will not find it such an easy job as they imagine, as the strictest orders have been carefully carried out from the beginning, concerning escorts on the Hangu Road. It is very sporting of Messrs. Spencers and Co. to send up a consignment of cigars and their munificent gift to the troops at the front will be very greatly appreciated. Messrs. Dhanjibhoy have made arrangements for 15 tongas to run daily from Kushalgarh to Kohat from the 1st to the 10th October, while the rush of officers to the front takes place. Thirty-nine extra pairs of ponies have been put on, and the requisite number of tongas sent down from Pindi. We do not expect a surfeit of luxury at the seat of war, but a little enterprise on the part of a khitmatgar to supply chota hazri half way between Goira and Kushalgarh would be a great boon : and we have no doubt would be a paying concern.

The engine sent to Kushalgarh for pumping up water from the river is not yet in working order. In the meanwhile the engine on the up train cuts off at Jhand, where another engine is put on, having watered at Rosi, some seven miles or so down the Mar-Attock Line, thus no delay takes place. The railway from Pindi to Kushalgarh is working admirably, and is bringing in Commissariat stores and provisions far in excess of the transport capabilities for conveyance beyond Kushalgarh, or for unloading the vans quick enough to clear the sidings. The line for a quarter of a mile is a vast platform of bhusa bags. Five thousand maunds are daily despatched from the Commissariat base at Kushalgarh to Kohat. The Kohat road swarms with pack animals. Droves of sheep and cattle; herds of camels laden with bhusa bags ; bullock carts ful of tinned beef and biscuits ; donkeys and ponies with bags of grain.

The two bridges of boats are in excellent working order. The upper road and bridge are for traffic from Kohat to Kushalgarh, and the lower road and bridge for traffic from Kushalagarh to Kohat. We are sorry to hear that there is a great deal of fever at Kushalgarh, and we cannot help thinking it is due to a very great extent to the large number of people collected at and passing through Kushalgarh, and the very limited arrangements for ordinary sanitation. Each succeeding day brings in more and more tonga loads of men just out from Home up from Bombay and Karachi re-joining or waiting to re-join their respective corps. Every bungalow in the station, and the number is limited, is full, and every compound is full of tents. An excellent camping ground is ready for the incoming troops which concentrate here next week ; ample arrangements for water having been made—*C. and M. Gazette.*

THREE DAYS' REST.

General Blood, we understand, decided to give all troops at Inayat Killa three days' rest, from Monday last, before beginning the final work of coercion against the Mamunds. The Khans of Jhar and Khar were to be allowed to see if they could not induce the tribesmen to surrender the breech-loading rifles demanded of them, and thus save further bloodshed. We trust there will be no half-hearted compromise effected. The Mamund maliks are said to have stated openly that Ghulam Hyder had promised to compensate them for the damage done to their villages, if they would fight, and this being so, it would be a grave mistake to deal leniently with them. At present it is about a drawn battle between them and our troops, and on September 16th the Mamunds had distinctly the best of the contest.

General Elles' rearguard entered British territory from the Mohmand country on Wednesday afternoon, and thus the first of the punitive expeditions has been broght to an end. From a military point of view, it has been eminently successful, and if the Field Force had no pitched battle and no heavy butcher's bill, none the less credit is due to the General Commanding them for the tactics he followed throughout, and to the troops themselves for their steadiness in action and endurance during many trying marches. General Elles has added greatly to his reputation as a rising soldier, and though no command falls to him in the Tirah Expedition, his presence at Peshawar will strengthen the hands of Brigadier-General Hammond, who with his column will watch the Khyber and the Bazar Valley.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH SEPT.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Britannia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, with the overland mails of 24th September, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 4 o'clock this morning.

THE PRISONER TILAK.

BAL GUNGADHAR TILAK was, on Wednesday last, transferred from the Common Jail to the Byculla Prison, along with several other men. It is customary to detain all the prisoners under trial before the High Court Sessions in the Common Jail, but after the Sessions are over, all convicted persons whose terms of imprisonment extend over a period of twelve months, are tranferred to the Byculla Prison. According to this custom, Tilak was transferred to the Byculla Prison on Wednesday.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN C. G. OLDFIELD, R. A., Ordance Officer, 2nd class, has been selected for continuous service in the Ordnance Department in India.

IT has been decided to introduce the new War Department patterns of skill-at-arms badges, in lieu of those at present worn by British troops in India.

MAJOR T. ff. CHAMBERLAIN, R.A., proceeding Home on transfer, is appointed to command the Troops leaving for England in the Transport Nubia sailing on the 15th inst.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. M BEAMISH, A.M.S., arrived from England in the Transport Nubia on the 8th instant, is placed in Medical Charge of Station Hospital, Colaba.

THE editor of the "British Weekly," in some interesting gossip which recalls the early days of the present Colonial Secretary, writes : "When Mr Chamberlain began to become prominent he was not a stranger to Mr. Hutton, of the "Spectator" (whose death we regret to record this week). Many years before both of them had attended the same Unitarian Chapel in Carter's-lane, ministered to for many years by Mr. Hutton's father, the Rev. Dr. Hutton. The father of Joseph Chamberlain was one of the most uncompromising Unitarians to be found anywhere. Joseph Chamberlain, at that time a young, reticent, self-contained, carefully-dressed lad, was one of the Sunday-school teachers, [illegible] Mr. Chamberlain's [illegible] Mr. Solly, Dr. Hutton's successor, [illegible] a Bible-class for young men in his church, and said to the elder Mr. Chamberlain that he hoped Joseph would attend. Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was sure his son would have been very glad to take advantage of the class, but that he had just decided to put him into business in Birmingham. [illegible] prominent part in politics."

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, SEPT 18.

THE death of Mr. Richard Holt Hutton is a very real and sensible loss to the better world—the world of culture and conscience—a loss which seems at the moment difficult to fill up. It will, indeed, be long before literature and journalism produce an individuality so marked and an Editor so distinctive, if not so distinguished. For my own part, though I have never spoken to Mr. Hutton, or seen him, or had any correspondence with him except of an official character, I have always regarded him with a singular respect—a kind of respect which I have certainly never felt for any other editor. I think that I have read—certainly I have taken in—the *Spectator* ever since Mr. Hutton joined it about the year 1862, now a long period of years to look back upon. There have been many occasions on which I have regarded some of the papers with disagreement, some with indignation, and some even with contempt. When the Gushington Girls were allowed to write silly nonsense about Art for Art's sake ; about living superior to all considerations of money, even when it is patent that it is impossible to neglect pecuniary considerations, one laid aside the paper with a sigh. One of these Gushington ladies, as actually happened once, wrote an article deploring the fact that a distinguished civil engineer had actually accepted a dinner in his honour ; on the ground that civil engineers should be superior to all considerations except their science ! To be sure these things did not happen often. One felt that sometimes the good Richard Hutton nodded in his chair. There were occasions, but not many, when I had personal grounds for complaint and remonstrance. Let them be. I remained loyal in my respect to the editor and to the paper. I am firmly convinced that there has never been any paper in this or any other country which has been conducted, on the whole, with greater regard to principle, with more generous views, with higher aims than the *Spectator* under Hutton. And I am equally sure that no paper has ever done more to keep alive, in this country, the honour, the character, the conscience of the people, than the *Spectator* under Hutton. Therefore I lay this wreath of gratitude upon his grave.

Then there were the weekly sermons. Dear reader, I liked the sermons—principally because they were transparent. One studied through them the true mind of the writer. It was the mind of one who questions, doubts, argues, yet with a solid foundation of faith which never faltered. One followed, week after week, the speculations, the doubts, the conclusions of the man. He was always occupied with things not of this world. All that went on outside him was considered with reference to that other world in which he lived. He was not only the disciple, he was the successor of that great man, Frederick Denison Maurice. My respect for Hutton grew year after year and week by week, because he revealed himself, unconsciously, with every paper he wrote ; and because, in spite of certain weak points, every theory he advanced was guided by conscience and by honour. The name of the *Spectator* has never been sullied by any financial scandals. The politics of the *Spectator* have been always based on principle—as when after 1886, the paper boldly, and even against possible ruin, took up the cause of the Liberal Unionist and did a great deal—no one will ever know how much—to carry it through. The religion of the *Spectator* has been always as pure and as free from ecclesiastical trumpery and from sacerdotalism, as Maurice himself would have made it ; yet the paper was always fair to other creeds ; so fair that, twenty years ago, it was whispered abroad that Hutton had been received into the Catholic faith. This however, happily was not true.

I shall be very curious to observe the future of this paper. At present, it occupies a field all its own. Will it continue to command the same respect ? Will it continue to enjoy the same reputation for honesty and high principle ? There are certain points in which improvement may be hoped for. In its literature, it is better to review books when they come out than a twelvemonth later. Some of the reviews might, perhaps, touch a higher note ; some might be based on sounder canons of criticism. Art is a branch which, until quite recently, was in good hands in these columns. And perhaps we have heard enough about the intelligence of *Felis communis*, or the common cat. But these are small things ; a journal, like a human creature, has its foibles ; the great point is the preservation of the conscience and the principle of the paper. It would be, indeed, more than a national—it would be an Imperial—calamity if the *Spectator* should fall into hands of strength inferior to those which will guide its destinies no more.

One of the Gushington Girls was once allowed to consider a certain thesis of mine. It was as follows: "If the national distinctions are worth having, they should be open to intellectual achievement of every kind, as well as to military, naval, and administrative service."

Then followed, on my part, these simple considerations :—

1. That they are considered worth having is shown by the fact that no one ever refuses them, and that a great many people ardently desire them.

2. That they are freely bestowed upon lawyers ; grudgingly, and seldom, upon professional men of other branches.

3. That the chief reason for the existence of national distinctions is, not that they distinguish the man who distinguishes himself—the Garter, for instance, would not distinguish Tennyson—but that they teach the nation what services, what work, what achievements, deserve to be honoured. If, for instance, there is any single lesson that the nation needs to learn, it is that literature cannot be judged too highly. It ought also to be taught, partly by these distinctions, what good literature is.

This was my simple proposition. The Gushington Girl, after the usual conventional stuff about literature being its own reward—who denied it ?—and failing wholly to understand the point that distinctions do not distinguish ; they only ought to teach the people what to admire—went on to state—what was untrue—that I desired to see all literary men Knights. I said nothing about any such limitation. My contention was, and is, that whatever national distinctions exist should be bestowed for every kind of intellectual achievement. I quote this paper in illustration of what I called personal grievance. An article which so dishonestly misrepresented my proposition ought not to have been admitted. And a writer who could pen such conventional stuff, ought to be invited to transfer her services to the *Family Tea Kettle*.

Someone sends me the first copies of a curious and not uninteresting paper. It is called the *Anglo-Russian*. The object of this paper—a most praiseworthy object—is the establishment and maintenance of friendly relations between the Russians and ourselves. There is no nation, I think, except the United States, which we should be more anxious to conciliate and to cultivate than the Russian. At the same time, is it, one would ask, quite the right way to bring about that desirable object to hold up the Russian Government to execration ? The writer wants us, he says, to help the Russians to become a free people. How ? By abusing the existing Government ? But that represents by far the greater part of the Russian nation ; the military class ; the administration ; and the lower class It is not the duty of any one nation to attack the Government of any other nation, or to improve it, save by example. We may go further ; we may argue that every country has got the Government which it is worthy to have. If the people are ignorant and unfit to rule, they must have a despotic Government. It is the best thing for them. When they are educated they will perhaps throw off that form ; happy for the country if it advances by degrees, and without violent revolutions, to freedom. If, therefore, we have any influence at all with Russia—by way of example only—let it be exerted towards the cause of education and light ; let us, avoid altogether, as a michievous and foolish thing, abuse of the Russian Government ; let us, above all, attempt no interference with Russian internal affairs, save always by example ; and let us, as we must recognise that Government for what it is—a stable, strong, and patriotic Government, which will certainly last in its present form for many generations, and will be modified step by step as our own was modified, to suit the wants of the whole people as they advance.

Every country has what it deserves. This is a common-place, but it seems to me that we constantly forget this commonplace. We have only to look around at any moment, to see what we have, in order to find out what we deserve. The difficulty is to ascertain what we really do have. It seems easy, but it is extremely hard. Try your hand, gentle reader, on anything you like—on your religion, on your literature, on your science, on your freedom, on your education. You will be saddened by what you discover, but you will be consoled ; for the world advances, now a step forwards, then half a step backwards, yet it advances. Meantime what you have got, that you deserve ; that and no more ; you I mean as one of the people, not you as yourself. No doubt you as yourself deserve a great deal more.

This *Anglo-Russian* gives the full length particulars of the strangest sect ever known—a people [illegible] people who can rise to a faith so sublime ought to be capable of everything. Perhaps if Napeleon's dream were to come true, of a world divided between Cossack and Chinese, the former's part would not, after all, be worse than the world of the present.

I have before me a book about strange legacies and odd bequests. Why are there no such legacies now ? The custom about wills seems to have been something as follows : First, money and lands to to build monasteries ; next, money and land to endow chantries and obits for masses for one's soul ; thirdly, money and lands to endow colleges and schools ; fourthly, fancy legacies ; lastly, in our own time, money and lands for religious and charitable societies. The "fancy" bequests mostly belong to the last century. They include almshouses—why do we get no almshouses now ?—doles, marriage portions, suppers, wine, gifts to bell-ringers, clothes, commemorations, mince pies, veal pies, apple pies, beef, bread and ale, and I know not what. Why do we no longer exercise our imagination in these poetical endowments ? Here are a few. For welcoming Christmas with a peal of bells between midnight and two in the morning, five shillings ; to the parson of the parish on the first Monday in Lent, a pair of kid gloves ; fish for the poor in Lent, in half a hundred parishes ; a halfpenny loaf to every member of the parish, for use on Good Friday The sum of £40 was left for this purpose—there are now 100,000 persons in the parish ; I know not how they manage—a blue serge petticoat to one old woman of the parish every year ; for the support of cats and dogs ; love feasts for the reconciliation of parishioners ; for buying a bull to be baited—what do they do with that money now ?—for a travellers' rest ; for a street lantern.

One more illustration to finish. There are plenty more to come, however. What are we to think of that ingenious gentleman who bequeathed the sum of nineteen shillings and twopence to the poor of the parish, and ordered it to be distributed in the following manner ? The whole of it was to be put in half pence. That would make 460 coins. These were to be put into a peck measure. The poor of the parish were then invited to step forward, and, one at a time, take out a handful each. If a man could carry off twenty, which, I think, is about as much as he could manage, because there would be no time to pick and arrange, the dole would go round among twenty-three of the poor. One hopes there were not so many, in which case there would be a second dip.

CYCLING AT HOME.

(FROM A WHEELING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

A CORRESPONDENT who has recently returned from a visit to the Black Forest "can confidently recommend this district as a charming ground for cyclists." "The scenery," he writes, "is delightful, and the roads for the most part perfect. Freundenstadt, Rippoldsau, Hornberg, and Titisee would be very good centres at which to stay if one wished to have a headquarters, whereas a splendid tour would be Baden, Freundenstadt, Rippoldsau, Wolfach, Hornberg, Triberg, Donaueschingen, Titisee, Hollenthal, Freiburg ; or start at Freiburg, go up the Hollenthal to Titisee, then ride through St. Blasien to Waldshut, and on to Schaffhausen. There are some very long ascents, but the splendid surface of the roads renders them quite rideable for good cyclists. Weaker riders may by judicious use of the train enjoy the luxury of going as many as 16 miles downhill. The ride from Titisee to Freiburg is a specimen of that luxury, the scenery all the way being glorious. I would give a caution against the costliness of the hotels at certain places, Triberg especially. At many places, however, living is cheap ; "pension" can be had at 5 to 7 marks a day. Visitors must also be prepared to find the hotels very crowded in August. The dogs are a distinct nuisance, but their animosity seems less stirred up if one passes them slowly. It is the small dogs who are so troublesome ; the big ones usually take no notice, and they are muzzled."

I stated last week, on the authority of the French official returns of the cycle tax, that bicycles are "almost unknown in Corsica." A correspondent, however, writes to say that "the roads in Corsica are excellent, and cycling is carried on with great *eclat* at Ajaccio each day. I was at this place for two months, February and March." The apparent contradiction is no doubt to be explained by the fact that the cyclists at Ajaccio are chiefly visitors, who would, of course, pay the tax at home, and not in the island.

I hope that no more will be heard about the practice of "scorching" prevalent of late in Alexandra Park. Anything more selfish than the behaviour of the few riders whose conduct has given rise to the complaints it would be difficult to imagine. The regulations as to the times between which bicycles are allowed in the park are not of a kind to attract great numbers, and, probably, the average attendance on fine mornings is not much over a score. There is thus room and to spare for everybody, and an occasional "sprint," if the course is clear, will do no harm. But to monopolise the big oval drive for racing purposes, and to expect, and even demand by noisy shouting, that quiet riders, including ladies, shall get out of the way and leave room for others to overtake them on the wrong side is quite another matter. There are women who have been intimidated and deprived of their morning exercise in the park by cyclists such as these. It is with the greatest difficulty that cyclists obtain the smallest concession in the way of permission to have a modest share of things that were originally intended for the common enjoyment of all. The difficulty is only too likely to be increased by the selfishness described, although there are only half a dozen who are guilty of it.

Stocks once again has broken a record. This news is attaining a stereotyped regularity in its announcement, but contrary to his usual custom, this time it was a short distance and not the hour, that attracted his attention. He had enjoyed a brief holiday after the long distance work he had done in the Catford Gold Vase twelve hours race, and on a beautifully calm evening, behind quads and quints, tried for a flying mile with such success that he brought the record down to 1 m. 35 2-5ths secs., a truly marvellous piece of pedalling.

Another record as typical of the road as the mile records is of the path has been shattered by another rider who, like Stocks, achieves his performances on a Dunlop-tyred Dunlop cycle. Neason has already this season once beaten the Brighton record, but as his time was beaten, a second effort was necessary if he was to retain the honour of the record, and he contrived to squeeze another 3 min. 3 secs. of this hardest of hard records, and the figures now stand at 5 hrs. 6 min. 41 secs. This bare announcement of such a time for 102 miles conveys no idea of the journey, for the London to Brighton road is one to be ridden on to be known. Take ten miles of rough streets out of London, a dozen miles of undulations, a few—all too few—miles of level, and then a succession of stiff hills, some nearly a mile long, with Brighton only second to London in point of difficulty to get in and out of, and some idea of the character of the performance may be gathered.

Quite a small epidemic of fatalities has recently taken place, but in all of them the misadventure seems to have been the result of carelessness on the part of the rider. One was thrown under an omnibus in a London street ; another, a lady, was thrown, after losing control, in descending a precipitous road in the Westmoreland Lake district; and another death is reported from Putney track as the result of a collision.

A report has been widely circulated with much circumstantial detail of a pneumatic tyred carriage of which the tyres punctured and the whole carriage thereafter immediately collapsed. This seemed so extraordinary a result that enquiries have been made proving the whole story a fabrication. There is no doctor of the name given, and no breakdown of the sort has occurred. A cyclist when he punctures does not find his frame break, all the bearings fall to pieces and the pedals fly off, and when a carriage tyre happens to puncture it cannot cause complete disintegration of the vehicle.

M. A. Holbein, the long-distance road crack, was billed for a twenty-four hours road ride this week, and everything was in his favour. Roads were in the first-rate fettle, grand weather prevailed, pacing arrangements were perfect, motor-cars were in readiness, but quite early in the attempt the record breaker injured his leg, and luck was once more against him.

One of the best known English cycling journalists, W. S. Holding, has just died from lung trouble. He was a popular and prolific writer, chiefly known for the articles which appeared in various cycling papers above the *nom de plume* of Harold Quill.

Ben Goodson failed to become acclimatised to English weather, and after several unsuccessful attempts to show his best form in this country, is now returning to his own land, where the weather is according to his liking and the competition, maybe, not quite so severe.

Satan reproving sin passes into insignificance as a curiosity compared to the sight of the National Cyclists' Union, the guardian of amateurism, punishing the London County Club, one of the most strenuous supporters of amateur sport. Yet the paradoxical spectacle is rather more than a joke, as the suspension of the Club entails the final cancellation of the Cuca Cup race, the Dibble Shield race, and other classic fixtures.

On Saturday last, at two different race meetings, examples of how not to do it were afforded in the matter of over-crowding the field. One was the ten miles scratch race for the London Centre championship, in which twenty-five started, and the other was a five miles scratch race on a four-lap track with thirty-nine men up. In both, of course, there were collisions and spills, and it is high time a law was framed limiting the number of competitors that should be allowed to compete on a track at the same time.

Some interesting revelations are expected at a forthcoming libel action, where a racemeeting official has been sued by a professional racing man for having made charges against him of squaring a race. The suit raises a problem of privilege, and as the question involves a professional man's means of livelihood, there is likely to be a decision in his favour, as the law protects the business of a man from harmful talkers.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Bengalee*, and some other papers expressed their sorrow for Tilak by circulating copies of their dailies with deep mourning borders. This, however, is nothing compared to what has been achieved by a certain Hindu editor in the Mofussil, who issued copies of his "illuminator of the masses" on black paper printed with white ink, [illegible] kept ringing it at regular intervals, so that the minds of the office staff and those [illegible] a uniform solemnity of demeanour !

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST TROOPER THIS SEASON.

THE Transport Nubia, under the command of Captain G. C. Henning, R.N.R., arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Southampton, which port she left on the 17th September, and called at Port Said 27th September, and Suez on the 28th idem She has brought 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment and drafts, consisting of 43 officers, 13 ladies and 13 children, 9 warrant officers, 10 women, 1 children, 1,148 non-commissioned officers and men, 43 women, and 53 children. During the voyage there were two deaths of children, one being the child of Quarter-Master Sergeant Jopson, East Surrey Regiment, death occurring, on the 23rd ultimo, of measles, and the other a child of Sergeant Parker, East Lancashire Regiment, died on the 28th, of pneumonia, both being burried at sea. On the 2nd on nearing Aden, a distress signal was seen flying from an Arab dhow ; the men on the dhow were in need of water and provision. The ship was stopped and the distressed mariners were supplied with fresh water and biscuits. There were the usual entertainments on board to break the monotony of the voyage. The baggage guard and working party, strength 4 officers and 200 men, under a Field officer left the ship's side at about 11 a.m. in charge of the baggage and the remainder of the troops for shore were moved later on. All the troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock and were despatched in three special troop trains to Deolali. The following is the list of officers :—

Major and Mrs A G Watson, 2nd East Lanc Regt
Major and Mrs M W Battye, 2nd East Lanc Regt
Major and Mrs W G Hamilton and 2 children, 2nd East Lanc Regt
Capt H J Martin, 2nd East Lanc Regt
Capt J H Anderson, 2nd East Lanc Regt
Capt and Mrs T H F Pearse and child, 2nd East Lanc Regt
Lieut T S Lambert, 2nd Lanc Regt
Lieut A A Sanders, 2nd East Lanc Regt
Lieut E R Collins, 2nd East Lanc Regt
Lieut E F Rotter, 2nd East Lanc Regt
Lieut W J Luddington, 2nd East Lanc Regt
Lieut A C Alington, 2nd East Lanc Regt
Lieut L Russell, 2nd East Lanc Regt
Lieut P Lonsdale, 2nd East Lanc Regt
2nd Lieut W F Richardson, 2nd East Lanc Regt
2nd Lieut G T Seabroke, 2nd East Lanc Regt
2nd Lieut G Barrow, 2nd East Lanc Regt
Lieut and Adj H F Wethered, 2nd East Lanc Regt
Lieut and Qr-mr and Mrs W A Webb and 5 children, 2nd East Lanc Regt
Capt and Mrs C M C Brinckman and 2 children, 4th Dra Guards
Lieut W E Long, 4th Hussars
Lieut and Mrs S G Clay, 5th Dra Guards
Capt H F W Stanley, 9th Lancers
Lieut F H Allhusen, 9th Lancers
Lieut G H T S Smyth, 9th Lancers
Capt E S E Harrison, 11th Hussars
Lieut G Y William, 11th Hussars
Lieut E Bigwell Purefoy, 18th Lancers
[illegible] Hon E M Evans [illegible] 10th Lancers
[illegible] G A Egerton, 19th Hussars
2nd Lieut L E D'Arcy, 19th Hussars
Lieut H L Acland Troyte, 20th Hussars
Lieut and Mrs C J de B Thorpe, 1st Bedford Regt
Brig Surg Lieut Col J M Beamish, A M S
Surg Capt and Mrs D Hennessey and child, A M S
Surg Capt and Mrs T McCulloch and child, A M S
Surg Lieut T E Gunter, A M S
Major and Mrs H G E W Burton, 1st R High
2nd Lieut L H Eden, 1st R High
Rev R C M Rouse, acting Chaplain, C of E
Rev F McCarrick, acting Chaplain, R C
Lieut R M Tonsler, R A
Wife of Lt Withersil, I S Corps
Lieut Neale, R W Surrey

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARD.	PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle & Lower Colaba	1	1	8
B Umarkhadi	1	0	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, and Bhuleshwar	0	0	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, and Walkeshwar	0	0	5
E Kamatipura	1	1	24
F Parel and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	3
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	3	10
Total	3	5	111
Total to date	13,421	10,934	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	3
Deaths	0

RAILWAY QUARANTINE.

A large Observation Camp is being erected at Sion in connection with the plague operations and with a view to stop the importation of the disease by people coming into Bombay by train. Six days' quarantine is to be imposed on third-class passengers. The arrangement will be put into force from Monday, the 18th instant, tickets of surveillance being given in cases in which the passengers obtain the security of leading men of their caste.

We hear that there are several [illegible] cases of plague at Khandalla.

Miss Dadabhai Naoroji, L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S., etc. (Edin.), has been appointed to work under the Plague Committee in connection with the examination of passengers arriving in Bombay by sea, and has taken up her duties at Carnac Bunder, in conjunction with Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 852, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,322, making a total of 5,174 persons. Departures by sea 1,532, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,861, making a total of 5,393 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 219 persons.

QUARANTINE AT DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interest of the inhabitants of Damaun, I shall feel obliged if you will spare some space in your to-morrow's issue for the following :—So far back as March last, since the outbreak of the plague at Lower Damaun, the communication between Upper and Lower Damaun was strictly prohibited by the Portuguese authority. Seeing this, the British authority as well stopped the ingress and egress of the Damaun people by imposing a ten days' quarantine, which is still unfortunately in force, although there is not the slightest trace of the disease for the last two months. His Excellency the Governor of Damaun, having disinfected all the houses visited by the plague to his entire satisfaction, has now restored communication between Upper and Lower Damaun. A medical report to this effect was submitted by the Portuguese Government to the Collector of Surat, desiring him to have the quarantine removed, when Mr. Moore, the Collector, directed Mr. Judge, the Assistant Collector, to have a personal view, which was accordingly done. But, sad to say, Mr. Judge, on his visit to Damaun, finding some houses entirely locked up, arrived at the opinion "that as some of the houses are locked up there is possibility of the disease being spread, and consequently recommended the quarantine being imposed for a month more." Now, taking into consideration the report submitted by Mr. Judge to the authorities, I may say that there must be some houses locked-up, but here I beg to draw the kind attention of the British authority to the fact that the owners of these locked-up houses had not left their native place, being afraid of the plague, but are and were permanent residents in the British territories surrounding Damaun, as well as Bombay. Consequently these houses are locked up throughout the year except on special occasions, when the owners visit them. The British authorities, therefore, taking into consideration the intolerable inconveniences the inhabitants of Damaun have had to undergo, as well as the redress of the poor class of labourers (chiefly living upon the work to be obtained in the British territories) would favour the Portuguese subjects by removing the cordon at their earliest convenience and thus earn the gratitude of the people.—Yours, &c.,

A RESIDENT OF DAMAUN.

OFFSHOOT OF THE GOA TROUBLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will kindly make room for the following few lines in your widely circulated paper. The other day the Political Agent of the State, Major Abud, gave his decision in a Sessions case which had created great sensation among the people and which had been a subject of universal talk for the last three or four months. The case had its origin in the Goa troubles. This State lies upon the borders of Goa, the chief possession of the Portuguese in India. During the continuance of the so-called rebellion in the Portuguese possession there were not wanting persons who were ready to take advantage of the unhappy situation. They had hit upon the easy plan of making money by wrongfully confining law-abiding and innocent persons of wealth and position, and extorting money from them under threats of killing them. These breakers of the peace used to bring their victims within the boundaries of the State, and there oppress them. They were assisted in their illegal traffic by some of the State subjects. Major Abud, with his keen insight and quick comprehension, mastered the whole situation soon after his assumption of the charge of the State in January last, and caused five or six persons from Goa and two State subjects to be arrested, and charged them with committing offences of the description above referred to within the jurisdiction of the State. They were offered a fair trial, in which all the accused but one were found guilty, and are at present undergoing their imprisonment in the State gaol. The one accused who was let off is a State subject, who was offered a free pardon for telling the whole truth. But the universal interest and sensation the case called forth did not refer to the accused persons, but were caused by the revelations which their arrest and trial brought forth. Some of the officers of the State were strongly suspected of having been implicated. A police officer has [illegible] Yours, &c.,

A NATIVE OF SAVANTVADY.

UNDER the significant heading "In Shakespeare's County," "One who enjoyed it" sends to the *Birmingham Post* the following exquisite little story : "At the close of the 'Taming of the Shrew,' Miss Behan led forth a gentleman in ordinary attire to share with her the plaudits of the audience. The following was overheard by the writer when leaving the theatre : [illegible]"

REVIEWS.

MR. C. E. ROSS has published (the Commercial Press, 2, Grants Street, Calcutta) USEFUL TABLES, and HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS. The former makes simple the calculation, in any currency, of wages, salary, for any period, or at any rate, of exchange at rates, progressing by 64ths of a penny from one shilling to two shillings the rupee; of interest or discount on any amount, at any rate, any period. Besides all this and much more that, without such tables, is complicated to a maddening degree for most people, we are presented with a plain system by which any sum in the rule of three can be worked out by simple multiplication. There is also a perpetual calendar and some useful mensuration formulæ, showing how to find all areas wanted in every-day transaction, plane and convex surfaces, and solid contents, etc. The explanation needed for the use of the tables is clear, and shows how they are framed on a unit decimal system for the most part. The second little publication by the same author, "How to Keep Accounts," contains hints for private individuals on the classification of his ordinary receipts and expenditure with instructions as to how to post the ledger and prepare a balance sheet. The book must prove useful to a householder, no less than to a business man, and by the simplicity of its system it encourages the housekeeper, be the same man or woman, to avoid all confusion in accounts. At any moment, on opening a ledger kept on these lines, one will see at a glance whether expenditure outruns the income, and if it does, what particular item is developing in excess. Being brought face to face with actual outgoings and incomings, and dates for the same, makes one realise one's exact position. Accounts properly and simply kept help to this more than any amount of good intentions. Mr. Ross's plan for entering periodical liabilities in the Bills for the month, though the money is not actually paid out then, would prove an excellent check on the conviction that money in hand meant a balance in our favour to be drawn on for future contingencies when it really belongs to an already enjoyed past. Hotels, Messes, Chummeries, will find the six chapters in this little book of special value.

WE have received "A Manual of Mechanics for Matriculation," by Messrs. K. F. Darnvala, B.A., lately Professor of Mathematics and Persian, Free Church College, Nagpur, and A. S. Dalvi, M.A., both of the Bombay Educational Department. The book is admirably adapted to the needs and requirements of Matriculation candidates, covering as it does the course prescribed for the Matriculation examination of the University of Bombay. The manual aims at being a model of what a school text book should be. The treatment of the subject is systematic and logical throughout. There is a wide and varied set of judiciously graduated examples, selected from Indian and English University papers, and specially framed and grouped by the authors, and care is shown in the careful working out of such of them as are typical. The authors have also done well in grouping the exercises together under the sections to which they naturally belong, instead of promiscuously lumping them together at the end of chapters as is usually done. The appendix, comprising problems from Bombay Matriculation papers from 1875 to 1896, with hints and references for their solutions, is likely to serve as a sort of self-examiner and good mental exercise for those who have not the advantage of school instruction. The book is well got up and illustrated. The manual will be of much use to teachers and students of our High schools.

THE ART OF TRACING by E. W. FAIRCHILEY is another excellent hand-book, and is the first of its kind presented to young people desirous of obtaining employment in the offices of Surveyors, Architects, Engineers, and business firms. The suggestions are practical, they begin at the very beginning, and show the boy who is bent on success the shortest way to becoming a good draftsman. It shows the absolute necessity of exactitude, forethought and economy in the treatment of the materials, and the hopelessness of yielding to the general tendency to slovenliness, or slipshod work, and careless use of tools. No detail is too minute for the author. He realises that though the art of tracing is but a part of the work of an office, it is a very important part and much depends on the fidelity of the reproduction of the design and the bringing out of its architectural merits. Every process in the work of tracing is carefully detailed, and a warning given in regard to every possible error, and the student is shown how to remedy mistakes. The whole equipment, tracing cloth, ink, pen, bows or squares, etc., are described, and nothing left to the imagination, so that the pupil has not to buy his experience dear. By [illegible] with natural aptitude [illegible] should be the result.

A THANA FOREST GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—[illegible] 1885 distinctly lays down that the forest tribes of the Thana district should not be deprived of their time-honoured rights of cutting and removing head-loads of dry firewood from Government forests free of any charge, until there is a marked change in their status or until Government is prepared to supply them with a sufficiency of labour during working season. The Notification of July last year, ignoring their rights and privileges, gave rise to public resentment, and the Government thought it prudent to rescind the measure to restore peace and tranquility, acknowledging unreservedly the over-estimate of the labour supplied in the various coupes farmed out last year. One of the results of the State prosecutions conducted at Mahim proved that the action of the tribesmen, though not laudable, was well nigh within the limit of self-defence, and that the suspicions entertained by the authorities as to the wire-pulling and intrigues practised by Pandharpeshas proved groundless. However, what is deemed impolitic and unwise on the other side of India, even after open riots where a good many Europeans were roughly handled, was deemed as an expedient measure when people came in numbers to seek relief. In a moment of indignation a Punitive Police Force was quartered at Bassein and Mahim, and thus plunged many a cultivator in grief, when untoward circumstances called for special effort in bringing home relief to them. Petty village dealers and cultivators are taxed from five to ten rupees each simply for no fault of their own. The time for exacting the levy and the manner of collecting it, call for special notice. The busiest portion of a cultivator's life is the period of transplantation, but the poor peasant had to give up his work and to run to his sowcar for the petty sum he had to pay, despite all urgency of his work, when threatened with the rigour of the law. What could he do otherwise? The poor fellow could hardly rely on his purse, being almost pennyless owing to the incessant demands of famine and plague. The abnormal rates at which food-stuffs have generally been sold for the last few months have well-nigh driven the resourceless ryot to mad despair. Famine stared them in the face at home and pestilence precluded all hopes of relief from sowcars living in towns. How long the supply of wild edible fruits and roots will hold out when so many hands draw upon it is evident even to the ordinary intellect. The pest subsided, and they came out in numbers to seek relief, but the sowcars who coaxed them into their meshes the last season turned a deaf ear to their request or ventured to comply with it on the promise of double or treble its return in the coming season. Though the prospects be as cheery as they promise to be to this day, they will leave the peasant still at his wit's end when these exorbitant payments will have been made. Under these circumstances will it be wise to rake up old complaint and make his situation more galling when the concession will be revoked on 1st November in accordance with the resolution of December last. Unless there be explicit orders or a fresh resolution on the point of the extension of the period during which the privileges of cutting and removing fire-wood will be conceded, there would be left loop-holes for over-zealous subordinates to revive the old mischief. Can Government see its way to allay the fears of the distressed peasant? Delay will prove dangerous to the interests of the unfortunate cultivators.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 5. SYMPATHY.

THE PUNCTUALITY OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With the progress of time and the several improvements introduced by the Railway Companies all over the world, for the comfort and convenience of the travelling public, it was expected that our G. I. P. Railway, the oldest in India, would follow suit, and that the comfort of the passengers would be attended to, but quite a novel feature presented to my eyes last night on my arrival at the platform. The suburban passenger train, timed to leave the Victoria Terminus at 7-10 p.m. (local train), did not start till 7-30 p.m. or 20 minutes later. The board exhibited at the platform showed that the train would start from platform No. 4, and accordingly nearly 400 passengers, European and Natives of both sexes waited on the platform fully 24 minutes, and there was no sign of the train, and they were obliged to stand there, the Railway Company not having provided any sitting accommodation at the platform. [illegible] were they told that the train would be late, and that it would start from a different platform until 7-45 p.m., when they were unceremoniously told that the train was being got ready at the platform No. 1, but when they arrived there another disappointment awaited them. The train was not yet formed, and the few carriages which were standing on the rails, were without lights, and to provide this they took fully 15 minutes more. Such a state of affairs is enough to exhaust one's patience and it is to be hoped that the Company which boasts of the finest station in India, will look to the convenience of the passengers and be more punctual in starting their trains.—Yours, &c.

Oct. 8. PASSENGER.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin, it prevents and removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and heals stings of insects; cures pimply rash, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, [illegible]

NATIVES AND BRITISH RULE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is true that man is a political being. He naturally yearns after freedom. Being born with him, the desire will grow and die with him. The idea of liberty expands and develops, as men form themselves first into communities and then nations. A city life is but an advance upon a village life, the former differing from the latter in the possession of higher ideas of liberty. What a high degree of development must the idea of liberty reach when kingdoms, each made up of cities, form themselves into an empire? Thus an empire displays the highest development of liberty which as a nucleus dwells in an individual. The natives of India are the free people of the vast empire, having at present, as a matter of fact, more privileges than the subjects of the Czar. The latitude of liberty which the Indians enjoy under the benign rule of our Empress is confessedly greater than what their forefathers had enjoyed in the prosperous reign of Akbar, the best of the Mogul emperors. They are even more lucky than the English during the Elizabethan period, when science and literature flourished to eventually adorn and enrich England. And yet, "in the fullness of bread," some of the natives cry for the Samarcand apple, as the only panacea of all political evils. There is no wonder if they complain, because what cost the English life and property is an easy windfall brought to them by fortune. The following illustration of the reign of Elizabeth will, I believe, justify and confirm the above observations.

The reign of Elizabeth, especially the latter part of it, presents no better aspect than a tyrannical rule of a despot. It would be a one-sided view to deny that she ruled for some time with an iron rod. When she ascended the throne she was hailed as the giver of liberty. But the events that followed her accession to the throne soon turned the ambitious feelings of parties, religious and political, into a different channel, and laid at rest their dawning hopes. As soon as she came to the throne, she passed two laws, repugnant to justice and injurious in their consequences; one prohibiting the celebration of Catholic rites on pain of forfeiture, and the other compelling all preachers, lawyers, magistrates, and all graduates at the university to take the oath of supremacy. Macaulay and Hallam are loud in their indignation against these laws. The former says that they are retrospective laws, and that as retrospective laws are useless, unless required by an emergency, they are not only useless, but wicked and unjustifiable. They had no such political aim as the cruel measures adopted by Dominic and De Montfort, to stem the progress of moral plague. The punishment and torture employed for recusancy advanced apace. Elizabeth went such lengths in this, that her life became the just forfeit of her guilt and folly. Thus the Catholics were driven to rebellion and conspiracy. The apologists of the Queen try in vain to show that she had recourse to persecution through political motives. But this is an absurdity. That the Catholics gave no provocation to her, no historian will call in question. It is evident, therefore, that the policy she adopted sprang neither from political interest nor from any good principle, but from the differences of religious opinions. Macaulay says that if the argument urged by some writers in favour of Elizabeth be valid, it must be more so in favour of Mary. For the persecution the latter resorted to was a natural consequence of the attempt which the Protestants had made of setting aside her rights in favour of Lady Jane. If it be regarded as meant only to extirpate a political party, we are justified to impute the same charge neither to the Cæsars, who inflicted cruelty on the Christians, nor to the French monarchy, who spared no means of torturing the Huguenots. No amount of argument can redeem the government of Elizabeth from the stigma of religious persecution, the most abominable act that ever affected the English Constitution.

Sir, I beg to ask, through the medium of your valuable journal, some of the discontented Horatian brothers to compare their own state with that of the poor Catholics in the reign of Elizabeth and of the Protestants in the reign of Mary, and then to thank their God and their sovereign that they are as free as air. Such persons who are egged on by the love of the abstract are more theoretical than practical, and are less serviceable to their country than those who approach their kind, with the pure motive of helping him in his state affairs and acquainting him with the genuine feelings and wants of his subjects instead of blindly abusing him but to win popularity. It is little short of folly to say that the ruler is infallible. He has his own failings and shortcomings, as there is nothing under the sun, but is imperfect. In India, for instance, four-fifths of her population who live by the land are at present groaning under the crushing weight of heavy taxation. They are generally ignorant and dumb; but their interests are now and then spoiled by some men of light and leading who, while exhibiting their grievances to the Government, use at times exaggerated and rough language. Such extremists had better be sent to some oriental "Durbar," to learn what is what.—Yours, &c., J. P. PATEL, Broker.

BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

THE following report of the proceedings of the Bandora Municipality is furnished by Mr. Nuzzer Mahomed Futehally:—

That, on Thursday evening, a meeting of the Bandora Municipality was held to consider the repayment of a sum of money (Rs. 9,000 odd) which had been advanced by the Government to the Plague authorities and which had been spent by them in combating the pestilence in Bandora. Mr. Hudson, the official president, was in the chair, and there was a large attendance of the Commissioners. Some little while ago the Collector of Thana had written to the Board asking if it intended paying the loan in question, and the Board had answered, among other things, that it thought the claim was inequitable, but it was considering the matter which had been referred to a committee. Mr. Hudson, in forwarding this letter to the Collector, had, unbeknown to the members, written in it a note intimating that no weight need be attached to the considerations of the Board. Naturally the members resented this, and the committee, which was considering the whole question, recommended, that the president having, it thought, exceeded his legal powers, his attention should be drawn to the fact. Therefore, at the meeting, this question, as well as the payment of the money to Government, were on the agenda paper. After a considerable amount of discussion, during which Mr. Hudson said he "did not care twopence what the Board did in reference to himself," the Board by a large majority passed a resolution expressing regret at the action of the president, and hoped that they had simply to point out the irregularity to prevent its recurrence. The larger question of the payment of the money also led to a long discussion, and Mr. Chambers moved that one hundred and fifty rupees should be granted to the committee then considering the matter, so that it might obtain legal advice upon the subject. Mr. Chambers remarks that there was no question as to the way in which the money had been spent. It had been spent upon a good object, but they must not forget that this money had never been in their exchequer. It had been advanced to a private person, and a statement of accounts had not been submitted to them. They were, therefore, asked to take from the rate-payers Rs. 9,000 in order to repay a loan given to a private gentleman, and about which they knew absolutely nothing. This was an extraordinary procedure, and he submitted they were perfectly within their rights in seeking legal aid. Moreover, under the Act they might be held personally responsible for the money if it should turn out that they had done an illegal thing. They meant no disrespect to the Government, they merely wanted to know how they stood, and he felt sure the Government would recognize the difficulties of their position.

Mr. Hudson explained that the fear of Mr. Chambers was without foundation, and he (Mr. Hudson) was prepared to enter into an agreement with any member of the Board which would protect them from any action which might be entered against them.

Mr. Futehally, whilst seconding the resolution, proposed by Mr. Chambers, pointed out to the members the section of the Municipal Act according to which they were personally liable for all moneys spent or paid illegally. But Mr. Futehally said that he was quite sure that the Board would not grudge voting the Rs. 9,000, although he did not know where the money would come from, if no responsibility attached to them individually, and provided that they were not doing anything detrimental to the interests of the rate-payers. Mr. Futehally further pointed out that the action of the president in making the remarks on the Collector's letter, to which their attention had been directed, he had done that which was unusual, as he (Mr. Futehally) took it. He understood that the president was simply the mouth-piece of the Board, and therefore, as president, it was his duty to assist and not to put obstructions in their way. He had no objection to any views expressed by Mr. Hudson, as Collector, but he thought it was certainly objectionable for him to make such remarks as president.

The resolution granting the Rs. 150 was passed, only two members dissenting, and the Board, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

BEGGARS AT THE TRAM TERMINUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel grateful if you will allow me to call attention to the intolerable nuisance which is experienced by the tram travelling public at the Victoria Gardens. There are a large number of beggars who squat the whole day long on the foot-path near the garden railing and pester people on the arrival of the Parel cars. The tramway conductors take no notice of the beggars, although they stand as close up to the foot-board as they possibly can. Cannot the Commissioner of Police depute a police peon to do duty on the spot? A peon is never seen there, and I think the public convenience demands some remedy of what is really a perfect pandemonium to the tramway passengers.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 8. M.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 7th October:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Hamburg	Adejuvaram.
Rangoon	Adjt R. V. R.
Goa	Caitano Antonio Monteiro, passageiro Vapor Kalinade.
Zafaraba'd	Both Ram within Fort General Telegraph Office, Wari Bunder.
Shirol Road K. S.	Davidson, head of the Jamgris factory, in Jamgris factory.
Madras	Muhamed Mamullah Sahib and Co., General Commission Agents and Rubber Stamp maker, Bhendi Bazar.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th October 1897.

1. There will be drill daily at the Riding School, at 7 a.m.
2. There will be shooting on the Colaba Rifle Range, to-day Saturday, the 9th instant, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding.

HERMIT'S Rheumatic and Gout cure is a marvel of the age; BRASSICON fights against All Pains and Aches of the Body. SATARUNA SALVE is a deadly foe to Dhobies' Itch and Ringworm. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years grey [illegible] Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and [illegible] the appearance.—Lockyer's [illegible] English Hair Restorer.

THE POONA MURDERER.

THE following extraordinary letter has been addressed to us:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You seem to have been convinced about the guilt of some Chapekar. I know that he has confessed the guilt or rather has attributed the credit of the famous murder to himself. But I warn you and the public that many such false murderers may or will now come forward and try either to gain the heartfelt gratitude of the native population, or to save the Poona Brahmins from police enormities. In conclusion, I challenge the police to find out the true murderer, stating that *I am the true murderer*. Kindly do me the favour of publishing this in your paper.—Yours truly,

THE MURDERER OF MR. RAND AND AYERST

P. S.—If you will not publish this I will be required to send a copy of this letter to every influential European. The credit ought to be given where it is due.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

WRITING from Rajkote, on Tuesday, our correspondent says:—Last week was one of great festivities in Rajkote. While not a full year has elapsed since Lady Hajuba, widow Rani of the late Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, attended the ceremony of marriage of Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana, with her sister (of Sindhawadar, under Wankaner), at Bombay, she has betrothed her own daughter, Bai Saheb Ba, 15 years old, to his son, Vijaysinghji, 14 years old. The betrothal ceremonies were performed with great eclat, on Thursday last, in presence of the Chief of Jasdan and big wigs of the locality whom the State Karbhari had invited to attend. Prince Samatsinghji is considered very fortunate in securing as his son's wife a sister of a Jareja Rajput Chief, of a second-class State like Rajkote, and has received congratulations from all sides. The elder sister of the minor chief has yet to be betrothed.

Mr. O'Conor, Superintendent of Police, Nawanagar State, has arrested the three convicts who had escaped from the Bhavwad Jail. It is said that when Mr. Shrawaksha, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was in pursuit of them, one of them (Surio) fired at them. The pursuing party fired in return, with the result that one of the convicts, by name Jethio, was wounded.

The Administrator, Nawanagar State, has suspended Mr. Krishnalal, first-class Magistrate of Bhoawad, and Assistant Jail Superintendent in charge, Bhovwad Jail, on a charge of neglect of duty.

Mr. Merwanji, Judicial Officer, Nawanagar State, shortly goes on a month's privilege leave, and Mr. Anandrai Hematram, Nyayadhish, Nawanagar, will act in his stead.

Captain Carnegy, Assistant Political Agent, Halar, leaves for Nawanagar, with his establishment, by to-morrow's train.

The eight persons who were placed on trial by Mr. Lambert, Superintendent of Police, Rajkot State, for gambling, have been convicted and sentenced to fines varying from Rs. 25 to 200, by the Rajkote State Magistrate.

A karkun in the office of the Mamlatdar of Atkote, under Nawanagar, was robbed, while on his way from Atkote to Rajkote, of property worth about Rs. 300, four days ago.

The Head-master, Kathiawar High School, Rajkote, has supported applications of about 55 candidates to appear at the ensuing Matriculation examination. About 50 of these will appear at the Ahmedabad centre, and the rest at Bombay.

While the son (Lalji) of the Ahmedabad Gusai Maharaj was proceeding to the house of a goldsmith, in the Rajkote city, last week, with his followers beating drums, a number of Mahomedans came out from a mosque near by and prohibited the Vaishnaws with reference to the drum beating. There was no breach of the public peace, as the protest was at once listened to.

Shath Gowindji Thakerji Mulji, the leading member of the Halial Bhaha Mahajan, and a well-known philanthropist of your city, arrived at Bhayawadar, under Gondal, last week. He will there, it is said, perform the opening ceremonies of a bridge he has there laid out at large expense, and then proceed to Wadhwan for the opening ceremony of Sir Waghji Mill, which was started under his auspices.

Mr. Mungaldas Maganlal, Secretary to the Vyavasthapak Maha Mandal, gave a splendid lecture on the Veda Dharm, on the 3rd instant, at the Panchnath Mahadev, before a very large and influential audience. He also addressed the High School boys, to-day, and gave them very salutary advice.

Our Criminal Sessions for the current month will commence from to-morrow.

Mr. Langley, Superintendent of Police, Jetpur, reverts to his original appointment in the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

On the demise of Rana Shiwsangji Harisangji, cousin of the Thakore Saheb of Saela, which occurred a few days ago, his Giras village Ayo reverts to the State, as he leaves only two widows behind him, for whom maintenance allowances will be arranged.

SURAT NEWS.

A SURAT correspondent, writing on 7th October, says:—The Parsees have at last been roused to action. But not till three more cases of plague were found and segregated in the Civil Hospital on Monday last. One Cursetji Jivaji, a Parsee carpenter, aged 55, and his two sons, living in Nanpura, were found suffering from plague and removed to the hospital as above stated. This led to action. A bungalow near the Railway station has been hired at a monthly rental of Rs. 100 for a period of six months. The Collector and Surgeon-Major Nariman have given their consent after personally inspecting the same. In the meantime arrangements are in progress to fit up the bungalow for use as soon as possible. The subscription of Rs. 563 referred to in my last letter being quite insufficient to maintain a decent hospital, the Collector's Head Clerk, Mr. Jamsetji S. Sethna, Joint Honorary Secretary of the Parsee Plague Hospital is making active efforts to collect further subscriptions. He is going about personally from house to house, and I am glad to say that this very day he has been able to secure Rs. 300 more. A Parsee compounder will be engaged on Rs. 40 to serve as medical attendant, it being impossible to secure even a hospital assistant for the purpose. Let those responsible for this work exert themselves to make decent provision for the suffering members of their community and subscriptions will pour in from every quarter.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Commissioner, N. D., paid a short visit to this city on Sunday last, and conferred privately, at the Railway Station, with Mr. Moore, the Collector, and Surgeon-Major Nariman on the subject of plague operations. It is said that Mr. Lely has strongly recommended the imposition of a "cordon" on the city, in spite of the protest of the local authorities. It remains to be seen whether this turns out to be a fact or simply bazaar gup.

At a meeting of the local Municipality, held under the presidency of the Collector Mr. Moore, before commencing the day's work, asked Mr. Hirachand, one of the municipal commissioners, about the working of the Hindu Plague Hospital. He was informed that eleven patients have already gone over there of their own accord since the opening of the hospital. Mr. Moore expressed his satisfaction at this news. On proceeding with the day's business, it was resolved to spend Rs. 5,000 on the improvement of roads in the city, and a committee of six members was appointed to inquire and report within two months to the Corporation stating whether the financial state of the municipality would allow them to open a special loan to undertake further improvements in this direction.

The new water-works at "Nana Varacha" now approaching completion will be opened early December next. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst will perform the opening ceremony on 4th December. The Corporation has voted Rs. 1,500 to make the necessary preparations for the occasion, and appointed a committee of seven members for the purpose.

Mr. Prajivandas Ghirdharlal Khandwalla has subscribed Rs. 1,000 towards the Hindu Plague Hospital.

The Collector has stopped house-to-house visitation by Municipal Commissioners, and asked the Superintendent of Police to make the following arrangements:—

"Whenever the news of a death in a house is received at the Police Chowkey, a Police Sepoy be immediately sent from the Chowkey to the house to remain inside it so as to prevent any property of any sort, and especially clothes and bedding, being removed from it till a disinfecting party arrives and disinfects the house and everything in it. Hindu, Mussalman, and Parsee sepoys should be sent to a house of their respective co-religionists, Hindu to a Hindu house, and so on. On the despatch of a sepoy to a house, information should be sent at once to the Civil Surgeon, so that he may arrange for sending a disinfecting party as soon as possible."

The following figures illustrate the daily mortality:—

	No. of Plague cases.	No. of deaths.	Total mortality from all causes.
2nd October	4	3	35
3rd "	5	4	15
4th "	8	3	31
5th "	8	2	24
Total	25	12	105

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N. W. P. INDIGO.

THE final forecast of the Indigo crop of 1897, reads as follows:—

Area.—The area under Indigo returned in this forecast is taken for the districts in which there are canals from the return published by the Canal Department up to the end of July; while that for the rest of the province is obtained from Patwaris' papers. The former area amounts to 1,71,123 acres and the latter to 1,05,773 acres, as compared with 3,31,722 and 1,04,879 acres respectively, in the year before. The total area comes to 3,76,899 acres, which though 13·37 per cent. below last year's area exceeds the average area during the last five years by 19·43 per cent. A favourable season and the high prices realized in 1895 had led to a great extension of indigo cultivation in 1896, in which year the area was as large as 4,35,601 acres. The drop in the present year's area, which amounts to nearly sixty thousand acres, is attributed, as was explained in the first forecast, partly to low prices obtained in last year's sales and partly to the sowing of food-grains having been encouraged in consequence of the famine.

2. Condition.—The season has not been favourable; in the beginning the heat was excessive and the supply of water insufficient which arrested the full growth of the plant. The fall of light rain in the third week of June somewhat benefited the crop; but the break which lasted till nearly the middle of July stunted it; while the continuous rain which fell thereafter till the end of August reduced the produce. The damage done by floods in low lands was considerable. The yield does not however, differ much from that of the past year and, if 100 is taken to denote a full average, the condition of the present year's crop for the province, as a whole, stands at about 67.

3. Out-turn.—The estimated yield of the present year's crop worked out in the manner explained in the forecasts of previous years amounts to 56,317 (Doab, 46,248, Benares, 10,069) factory maunds of dye, as compared with 51,070 maunds estimated last year, showing a decrease of 7·78 per cent. which is due to the reduced area sown. The present year's yield is, however, 13·58 per cent. in excess of the average estimated yield of the past five years. It is, however, five per cent. less than the average quantity exported by rail during the past five years as shown below:—

Year.	Maunds.
1892-93	[illegible]
1893-94	61,370
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Average	[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the training of the reservists of the Madras and Bombay armies at the Meerut Reserve Centre separately from those of the Bengal army, the reservists at that centre being accordingly examined in two batches until other arrangements can be made for the training of the reservists of the Madras and Bombay armies.

MR. JUSTICE BEVERLEY of the Calcutta High Court has sent in his resignation, compelled thereto by a serious attack of illness which has befallen him while on leave at home.

No. 1 KASHMIR Imperial Service Mountain Battery, which is to join the Tirah Force is already distinguished in frontier warfare. It had two guns with Colonel Kelly in his arduous march to the relief of Chitral.

THE Commissionership of the Peshawar Division has fallen temporarily vacant, as Sir Richard Udny accompanies the Tirah expeditionary force as Political Officer. Mr. Merk, who has just returned from the Mohmand country, will officiate in the vacant post.

MR. S. S. THORBURN will probably act as 1st Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, while Mr. Rivaz is officiating for Sir John Woodburn in the Viceroy's Executive Council. Mr. J. Wilson will act as Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division until Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham returns from leave about the middle of next month.

IN connection with the alleged case of plague from Calcutta taken off the B.I. steamer Bezwada at Bombay, it has been ascertained that the patient is a lascar. Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. state that when the Bezwada reached Bombay on September 18th there was no sickness whatever on board; further that this man, when the Bezwada arrived at Bombay, was in perfect health.

ON Saturday last there died at Benares, after a long illness, Rana Sir Shankur Buksh Singh, K.C.I.E., Talukdar of Khujurgaon, and Vice-President of the Oudh Talukdars' Association. A Rajput of the most ancient lineage in the Province, he upheld the fame of his race by a life of the most scrupulous honour. He represented Oudh in the Viceroy's Council in times of much excitement among the entire body of the Oudh landlords. And he led them by counsels of justice and moderation, which closed amicably controversies that in some other provinces continue in unabating acerbity. His services to his Province will be long held in respectful rememberance, and his English friends mourn in love and honour the loss of a native gentleman who belonged to the best type of their own race.

CAPTAIN C. G. OLDFIELD, R.A., Ordnance Officer in charge of the Rawalpindi Arsenal, has been selected for continuous service in the Ordnance Department. He was permanently appointed to this Department on the 22nd May 1888, and his service in the same was lately extended for a second period of five years, namely up to the 21st May 1898. He served as an Assistant Superintendent of Factories for over three years, and has held charge of the Mhow and Rangoon arsenals. He has been in charge of the Rawalpindi arsenal for the last six months.

RUMOUR says that the pacification of the Swat Valley and elsewhere is managed thus—a section of a tribe finds that the troops are coming their way, promptly half a dozen swords and two or three jezails or old Tower muskets are sent in, and a headman or two comes in and makes salaam. The news is wired to Simla, whence orders come at once, that the troops must do no damage, as the Loearyzais have submitted. They become at once friendlies, supplies are purchased from them at double famine rates, compensation allowed for imaginary damage, and rent paid for land occupied by camps.

IT is the custom for the police to take security from bad characters. This security, it is held, should only be taken from the worst and most notorious men, and large amounts and long terms should be fixed. Some excellent rules were passed last year in this connection, according to which each officer in charge of a police station has to keep a separate history of persons against whom he proposes to initiate proceedings in view to security being taken under Sections 110 to 118, Criminal Procedure Code. This history contains particulars of all former convictions; brief particulars of cases in which the person has since last conviction been sent for trial, but discharged or acquitted, or in which suspicion has been recently caused; the names of persons of known bad living, or habit, with whom the accused person associates; reports of absences at night or for a period, or of change of residence or of vagrant habit reports received from any station of which the person is not resident, imputing to him any criminal doings; a report of the ostensible means of livelihood of the person reported on, and a reference to any report made that the suspect neglects his cultivation or ostensible means of occupation, and that he lives beyond his earnings. The orders provide for a periodical examination of these history sheets by gazetted officers, and that the District Magistrate shall be consulted as to the bad characters to be proceeded against. If these rules be complied with, it is well-nigh impossible for a suspect to avoid arrest on the committal of an offence.

LADY WHITE gave a farewell party at Snowdon, on Saturday afternoon, the Viceroy and Lady Elgin and the whole of Simla society attending. Advantage was taken of the gathering to ask the Viceroy to present to Lady White a handsome diamond tiara, the gift of those who have enjoyed the gracious hospitality of Snowdon and who wished their hostess to carry away with her a souvenir of Simla. Lord Elgin, in making the presentation, said he could not do better than quote the words of Sir George White in his recent speech—in which he had ascribed Lady White's success as a hostess to the fact that she had looked upon everyone whom she had the privilege of receiving at Snowdon as a friend, and with a single-minded confidence that he or she looked upon her in the same friendly spirit. (Applause.) The present which he (Lord Elgin) and her other friends desired her to accept would serve to unite two pleasant memories—the memory of those who would be left behind and the memory which she would carry away on leaving Simla. The Viceroy expressed the general regret that would be felt at her departure, and concluded by wishing Sir George and Lady White all possible happiness at home. Lady White, in replying, expressed her grateful thanks for the beautiful present which she should value most highly, not only for its intrinsic worth, but more, far more, as a token of that kindly feeling and affection which she had always met from all classes of Simla society. Her husband, herself and her children felt very deep regret in leaving Simla, where everyone had been so kind to them, but they should all look forward to meeting many of their friends at home.

UNDER the patronage of Sir Mackworth and Lady Young, who have kindly lent the ball room at Barnes Court for the purpose, a performance will be given by children of tableaux, dances, etc., this afternoon for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian Children's Relief Association, Punjab and Sindh.

IN connection with the re-arrangement of the Gadur-Nellore section of the South Indian Railway, consequent on its becoming a portion of the Bezwada-Madras Railway, the Agent of the South Indian Railway has submitted for the sanction of his Board a revised estimate amounting in round figures to Rs. 90,000 for the diversion of the road at Gudur Station and the construction of an over-bridge and tranship platform at the place.

THE Bishop of Ripon, at a meeting of the S.P.G at Ripon touched on a subject which apparently has little to do with missions, viz., the melancholy character of modern novels. His lordship said that the great romances which had the largest circulation in France and England had one prominent note of unutterable sadness. It might be that we were passing through an age of transition, in which we were changing or holding in suspense our opinions, and that consequently the vigour of our faith was largely shaken. The real reason, however, for the prevalent melancholy was that intellectual difficulties were made the excuse for our relaxing our grasp on the great principles of truth, which were not touched by the changing though around them. The Bishop said that he noticed, however, in the floating literature around them, a setting in of a tide of distinct reaction against the prevalent moral and spiritual indolence and melancholy. Let the sad-spoken and weary find in the Church's triumphs in the mission fields the true rectifying and restoring power of hope.

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, remarking very justly that a London suburban free library is not exactly the place to which one would naturally turn in search of rare books, says he is told that the Newington Public Library possesses two extremely rare and interesting works, which were recently discovered by the librarian (Mr. Richard W. Mould, formerly of the Birmingham Free Libraries) among a number of worthless books. One of these is entitled "Incomenza uno Libretto Coposto da una Beata Religiosa del Corpo de Cristo Sore Caterina da Bologna," and is thought to have been printed at Bologna 1475; while the other is a Latin Testament of the first half of the sixteenth century. This latter copy, unfortunately, is wanting the first three leaves, but is otherwise complete; and it appears to be of an exceedingly rare edition, as it is not found to be represented in either the British Museum or the Bodleian Library. Additional interest is given to it by a series of latin inscriptions, beautiful specimens in themselves of Elizabethan calligraphy, which [illegible] it was used by [illegible] contemporary William Browne, the author of "Britannia's Pastorals."

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A LONDON lady correspondent writes:—There are indications of a possible Indian summer awaiting us, and though warm garments must be thought of and supplied there is still a chance for the white muslins, piqués, batistes, and crepons which, but a few days since, looked so belated, and suggested catarrh and other ills. Sometimes a very pleasing union of summer attire with winter warmth is achieved, as for instance in a white serge with dark fur trimmings. The whiteness suggests bright weather. The substantial material affords the necessary protection against chilly mornings and cold evenings. Blue serge, the most invaluable of all fashionable fabrics, comes well to the fore in late September and early October. In one the skirt is made of this material, and the little sac coat is white cloth braided in blue to match the serge and lined with squirrel. The yoke and collar, together with the border of the sac, the epaulettes, and the cuffs, are sealskin, its warm brown contrasting pleasantly with the ivory-white of the cloth. The revers in front, are faced with sealskin, and a little braiding is introduced on the coat itself. A new autumn coat is the three-quarter length that is to prevail this winter. Considerable fulness characterises the basque at the back, and many of the new models fall apart from the waist downward in front, thus acquiring a very smart effect. The bishop sleeve is always slightly clumsy in appearance, but it is extremely convenient, slipping on readily over even the most elaborate dress sleeve. The revers are faced with brown fur, and the cuffs edged to match. The belt is white cloth fastened with a cut steel buckle.

Umbrella makers have been busy during the last three weeks. They complained throughout June, July, and the greater part of August that there was nothing doing in their branch of business, but the downpours that arrived at the end of last month and the beginning of this, made trade extremely brisk again. It was found that umbrellas and *en-tout-cas* that had lain by had had their constitutions severely injured by drought and inactivity. When they were unfurled after a long period of repose in the umbrella-stand their ribs were discovered to be protruding, and the silk that covered the frames split if one only looked crooked at it, to quote an Irish saying—and Irish sayings are all the fashion now. The new umbrella handles are chiefly of the rustic order. Bamboos, with marvellously distorted handles, are to be seen in the hands of men. Women have more respect for their gloves. For their use there are elaborate handles in onyx, bloodstone, moonstone, lapis-lazuli, and gold or silver, with much imitation jewelling. Some of the crystal handles are in the shape of dogs' heads, cats with emerald eyes, lizards all agleam with green and gold enamel, and vegetables in realistic colours, such as green pea pods, miniature tomatoes, and even the humble broad bean. Carved ivory handles are favourites, while others have beautifully painted knobs, rather slippery to grasp, but agreeable to behold.

The question of "rational" dress seems to have been brought prominently to the front again by Mr. Auberon Herbert's article in the "Nineteenth Century," in which he prophesies that the bicycle will eventually improve the skirt off the face of the earth. The results of the Oxford convention seem to be nil, and there is no doubt that the circumstances surrounding the meeting, including the weather, were of a discouraging sort. The Hon. Coralie Glyn scarcely benefits the cause by her partisanship when she denounces as "nasily nice" those who object to the skirtless costume.

What is wanted is a really graceful bicycling dress, with a decent compromise between skirt and tunic. Public opinion is not yet ripe for the knickerbockered women cyclists, and will not be for many a long year. Those who defy it must pay a certain penalty in attracting observation and remarks of a disagreeable nature. Few Englishwomen are so constituted as to be indifferent to this; nor is it at all desirable that they should be. A short skirt, well cut and well hung, is practically as safe as knickerbockers, and it is probable that, were statistics collected, the greatest number of falls from bicycles fall to the lot of masculine riders, giving them their due numerical proportion over feminine.

It is best to own that there is much inconvenience attached to the skirt, even in ordinary walking and in performing domestic duties about the house. It would be well indeed if skirts were shorter, and they would no doubt soon be considerably abbreviated if all the wearers had slim, straight ankles and pretty feet. Until this desirable consummation comes to pass skirts will continue to be inconveniently long, and even, in some cases, dangerously and unhygienically to trail upon the ground, though Fashion has decreed that they shall, for the present at least, be neatly and daintily short, well-lifted from possible contact with the ground.

The hopelessness of battling with the skirt might be recognised by the "rational" ladies if they would remember that directly the working woman of the humble classes divests herself of it in order the better to follow her industrial occupation, there is at once an outcry about unwomanly work, with the result that the law is appealed to, and the work is at once prohibited to women. If prejudice stands so strongly in the way as to actually hinder women from earning their livelihood, and providing for their children without wearing skirts, surely it will prove still stronger when only a form of exercise and amusement is in question. The full wide "bloomers" now adopted by some women bicyclists are almost as dangerous as skirts, on account of their excessive amplitude. They are apt to catch when the wearer is alighting, whereas the skirt can more easily be freed from all risk of doing so because of its very length and the closeness with which it fits to the figure just below the waist. The neatest and most practical cycling dress is that of which the tight-fitting knickerbockers form a part, but society is not in the least ready for it yet, and it suits only the young and the slim.

Sandow has a rival, if reports are to be believed. This is the Archduchess Maria Therese of Austria, who is one of the strongest women in the world, and certainly the strongest in a Royal family. She is said to be capable of lifting a man in the air with one hand.

A new fad among the jewellery-loving women of the United States is to own a jewelled orchid. Sometimes at the opera, or at very swell receptions or dinners, and less frequently at balls, one may see a lady wearing in her corsage a single splendid orchid of gold and gems. She wears no other flowers and no conspicuous jewels.

Old styles of jewellery are coming into fashion again. Women are haunting the old curio shops trying to find the beautiful old cameos like those worn by their mothers and grandmothers. The old-fashioned setting is rarely changed, the quaintly carved and twisted gold being considered extremely beautiful. The old brooches and rings are especially sought for, and bring remarkable prices when found.

For domestic servant-girls and other heavy sleepers whose slumbers the ordinary alarm-clock does not disturb, an ingenious appliance has been devised. It consists of a metal frame to be hung above the sleeper's head. From it are suspended a number of corks. During the night it is lowered gradually by a clockwork mechanism, until at the proper hour and minute the dangling corks begin to bob against the nose and face of the sleeper. Of course she wakes up.

Never marry a man who has only his love for you to recommend him. It is very fascinating, but it does not make the man. If he is not otherwise what he should be, you will never be happy. The most perfect man who did not love you should never be your husband. But, though marriage without love is terrible, love only will not do. If the man is dishonourable to other men, or mean, or given to any vice, the time will come when you will either loathe him or sink to his level.

One of the strangest of marriage customs known has prevailed for centuries in the cheese-making districts of Switzerland. There, when a happy pair unite in the bonds of wedlock, it is usual for their friends to buy them a "register cheese," which is presented to them on the evening of their wedding day, and henceforth becomes the family register. These cheeses are, of course, heirlooms, and on them is carved all the important events of a family, such as births, deaths, marriages, and other matters which it is considered advisable to record.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Ophelia in Mr Forbes Robertson's production of Hamlet in London this week wore an exquisitely pretty dress on her first appearance. The gown was of crinkled silk gauze. Over this there was a tunic of pale sapphire blue, bordered with a light tracery of silver and pearls, and worn with a white corslet. Round the waist was a double girdle of antique silver filagree. The whole costume was richly embroidered and ornamented. Mrs Patrick Cambell was also very beautifully robed in the play scene, while in the mad scene she wore a simple gown of white crinkled gauze.

There are two deplorable extremes, into one of which a young girl often falls on receiving "her first offer." The worse and more frequent of these is that of fancying herself in love, when in reality she doesn't care a fig for her lover. The other consists in a coquettish pride, which leads her against the dictates of her judgement and the inclinations of her heart, to reject a suitor, however worthy. Many a woman has blighted her own life and that of the man she loved by indulging in a passion for coquetry. Having charms of which she is fully conscious, she proudly measures her power, and says to herself:—"I am equal to great conquests, and shall I thus early submit to be conquered? No! When I have had a surfeit of these delights then—" But the time referred to in the long futurity of the little word "then" seldom comes to the coquette. It will always be "then."

A magazine writer says that the talk indulged in as to a new type of girl having arisen, or as to girls being on the average so many inches taller than their mothers or grand mothers, is pure fudge. Nature is incapable of such a sudden change of type as we are asked to accept. It would be a wholly new departure in what the biologists call "variation." Among every living species there is, indeed, a constant variation going on within certain limits, but it is fractional in amount, and over the entire period covered by human observation there is an unfailing reversion to the main type, so that between the races of 2,000 years ago and those of the present day there is practically nothing to choose. And the society paragraphist would have us believe that half a century has seen an important modification of the female form divine. No; a little biking or practising with the dumb-bells is not going to play havoc with evolution, believe me! The modern bicycle and dumb-bells notwithstanding, there is, I repeat, no new girl in our midst, and for my part I think we may congratulate ourselves on the fact. The sort of girl who has carried on the world hitherto ought to be good enough for this generation. Besides, we may make up our minds to this that she is the only sort of girl to be got.

Change "for the sake of change" is declared by those out of sympathy with chiffons to be the only end in view of Fashion and her devotees in their perpetual hankering after novelty. They denounce every innovation on principle, and prate about the halcyon days of yore when one bonnet served a whole season, and fashion magazines, with their disturbing items of information, were comparatively an unknown quantity. This desire for some new thing, regarded apart from all the other conditions of Modernity, would seem to justify the cantankerous carpings of the elderly, to be only frivolous and fickle and unworthy, something to be quenched or held in check by the feminine soul. But let us ask the elderly critic to consider modern modes in the light of [illegible] as part and parcel of the social system, and he must, we think, acknowledge the inevitability of what he deplores.

SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment will afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. ☞ "How to Cure Skin-tortured Babies," post free.

EVERY HUMOUR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK T J. & R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - Binning & Co.

Karachi: ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form." GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For Infants—
"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food." SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—
"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required." H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—
"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health." WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And The Aged—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People." "MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARSENE'S CELEBRATED "MANDARIN" RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arsene's. FULLY WARRANTED. Made by A. ARSENE, Jouque, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arsene," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality. Of principal Importers and Dealers.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co. L.P. HART ST. LONDON

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

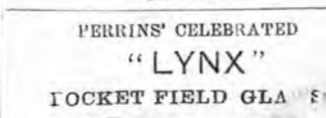
General Agents H. E. HODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE GREAT REMEDY BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS FOR THE Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago. The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Stephens' Inks BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW COD LIVER OIL DOES NOT "REPEAT" MÖLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL TRADE MARK. HYDROXYL-FREE. The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the decomposed fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure. None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark. Of all Chemists.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED "LYNX" POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2½ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO. CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS. Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

"HUNYADI JANOS." This favourite Natural Water, is habitual use throughout the world, has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. Remarkably and exceptionally uniform in composition; free from defects inherent to others. Brit. Med. Journal. Annual sale six million bottles.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE **OUTSIDE WRAPPER** of every Bottle of the **ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE**

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere. **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT

HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

"DISINFECT WITH SANITAS"

FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &c.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Valuable Book,
"HOW TO DISINFECT,"
free on application.
The SANITAS Co., Ltd.,
BETHNAL GREEN,
LONDON, E.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

1897. BICYCLES, 1897.

"PREMIER" BICYCLES.

AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

10 HIGHEST EXIBITION AWARDS.

ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS

JUST ARRIVED.

		Cash Price.
MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	33 lbs.	Rs 450
MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	32 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	35 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL R, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE ...	29 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL O, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE ...	26 lbs.	Rs. 400
MODEL G, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE ...	31 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL H, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE ...	34 lbs.	Rs. 330

"PREMIER" NAME "PREMIER" QUALITY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA. BRONCHITIS.

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA. GOUT. CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street
London, W C

OF ALL MERCHANTS.

AGENTS:
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY" I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

Berner's College,
London.

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesal of all Wholesale Hes.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants. London.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) **SARSAPARILLA**

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it **THE BEST.**

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap, 6d. per tablet. Three in a box 1/6

Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

Darbring Brand. from all Chemists.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

BABES

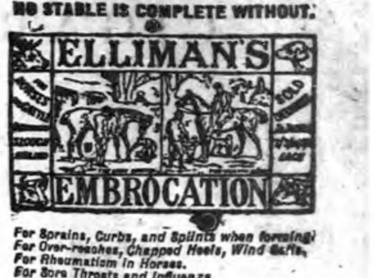
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls,
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs:
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
Prepared only by
ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
In ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London,
England.

EPPS'S COCOA

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONER

"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"EXCELSIOR" COCOA

In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma.
Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
¼ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)

CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

COURT CHOCOLATE the finest eating Chocolate in elegant boxes.

HIGH LIFE BONBONS,
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.

Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

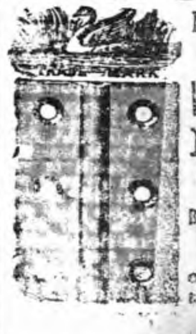
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore.

WE have a large number of various MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. OUR ORGANS are from the best manufacturer of Chicago. OUR FOLDING HARMONIUMS are fitted for Indian climate. 3 octaves Harmonium Flutes. Musical Boxes to play Hindustani Airs. Cheapest MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CATALOGUES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SHERIAR ASPANDIAR,
KALBADEVI ROAD, NEXT TO JAMES & CO.
BOMBAY.

OLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all [illegible]

ATKINSON'S

NEWEST PERFUME

AOLINE

(Regd.)

"Most Refreshing."

NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

A true natural perfume made from flowers. Not a Chemical Preparation.

"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."
"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.
"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.
"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London,
INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED

"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.

"A Charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 07 July, 2017

"THE DIAMOND JUBILEE" CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

50 Cigarettes
IN COMMEMORATION OF "THE DIAMOND JUBILEE"
50 Cigarettes
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED by FROM BEST TURKISH TOBACCO
D. MACROPOLO BOMBAY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box ot 50, Re. 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality Yenidje Turkish Tobacco**.

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a coo fragrant Cigarette.

D. MACROPOLO,

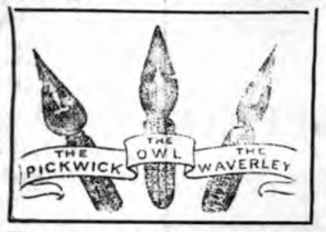
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H. E. THE VICEROY
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 News-papers

"They are a Treasure."
Standard.

Sold by all Stationer



They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen a Treasure."
Standard

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS. EDINBURGH.

Cheapest for Beef Tea and Kitchen Use.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

J. v. Liebig

Always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE. There are many imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

HEMOGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMOGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals *(Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié)* in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness, and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3.8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.

Second to None.

Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. ***AGENTS WANTED.***

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. W. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

COGNAC A.I.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

INVALIDS' PORT

"The Wine Shippers of the East."

Napier Johnstone's Whisky.

Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslynie Whiskies.

C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies, and every other Wine of Good Quality.

AMOROSO SHERRY

BOMBAY.

PALL MALL WHISKY

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD CONTAINS NO STARCH, BUT CORRESPONDS CHEMICALLY AND PHYSIOLOGICALLY WITH MOTHER'S MILK.

MELLIN'S FOOD BUILDS UP HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS BABIES, AND REDUCES THE TROUBLES AND DANGERS OF VACCINATION AND INFANTILE SICKNESSES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions for Use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON.

THE ZENITH OF

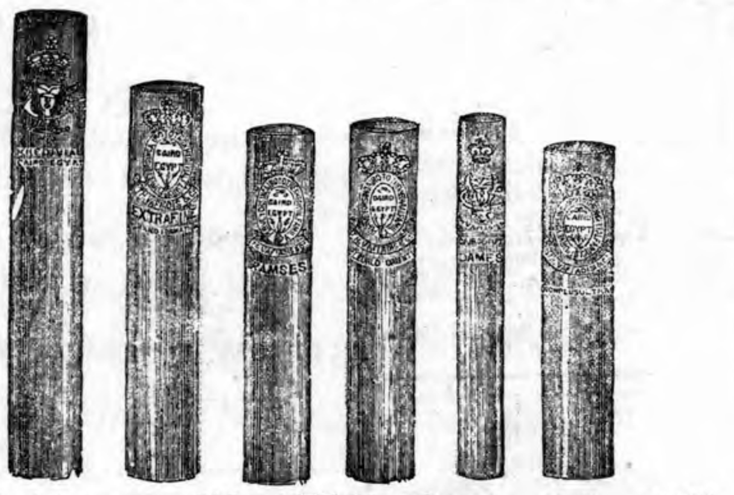
MESSRS. THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.'

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

Smoked and known by every officer and gentleman throughout India and all over the world. They are highly recommended and approval by every one as the only genuine which have come of to India.

Purveyors to the Khedivial family at Cairo (Egypt) and to all Regimental Mess; and Clubs throughout the world.

Our well-known brands are the favourites of the Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout India.



Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | **JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED — TRADE MARK.

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with **"Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England,"** engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest **Medical** Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK Nº 75380

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."
(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE **ONLY** GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-14 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO., BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

The difference between the cost per dozen bottles of Aerated Waters made from cheap or from best Essences is most trifling. The difference in quality is most marked.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

HAY'S (REGISTERED) SOLUBLE ESSENCES ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

ESSENCES OF GINGER, LEMON, ORANGE &c.

HOP ALE AND GINGER ALE ESSENCES.

Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medical Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.

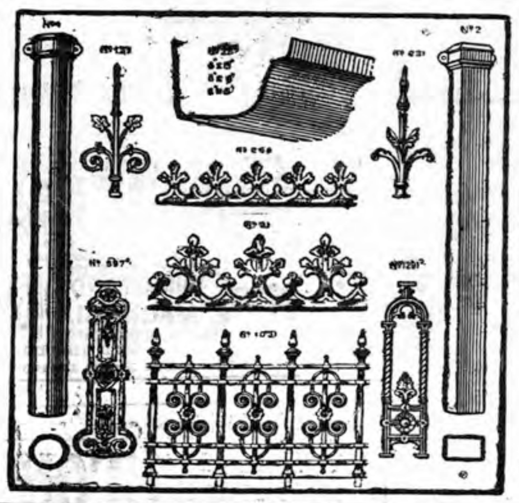
W. HAY, LIMITED, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, HULL

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

No Manufacturer using ordinary Essences can compete with one using HAY'S preparations. Write at once for a List, which will be sent post free.

PRESIDENTS OF MESSES & CLUB STEWARDS SHOULD TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE ABOVE.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW.



ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS, BRACKETS, AND WIRE WAYS,
NUMEROUS DESIGNS AND HEIGHTS.

TWO GOLD MEDALS CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

Macfarlane's Conductor Pipes, for Rain-water, Stove, Drain, Soil, and Ventilating Purposes. Plain and Ornamental.
Macfarlane's Eave Gutters, for Rain-water, Building Cornices, Boundary Walls Sheds, Valley Roofs, Water Conduits, &c.
Macfarlane's Terminals, Finials, Crosses, Bannerets, Weather Vanes Flag-staffs, Belfries, &c., in every style.
Macfarlane's Railings, Cresting, Balconies, Frieze, Altar, Screen, Gallery Front, Tomb Rails, &c.
Macfarlane's Columns, Pilasters, Brackets, Spandrils, Verandahs, Porches Arbours, Conservatories, &c.
Macfarlane's Lamp Pillars, Standards, and Brackets, for Streets, Squares Gateways, Stations, Bridges, &c.
Macfarlane's Drinking Fountains, for Streets, Schools, Squares, Parks, Gardens Stations, Market Places, &c.
Macfarlanes's Urinals and Water Closets, in Cast Iron, for Streets, Courts Schools, Railways, Factories, Public Works, and Institutions.

Ornamental Constructive Iron Work of every description.
GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES.

STABLE FITTINGS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND GENERAL IRON FOUNDERS.

Price Lists and Estimates on Application.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Lafayette

HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms Schools, &c.

From £4 upwar

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs P. NAZIR & Co.
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—London, GEORGE STREET, & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.—Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.